Men-at-Arms

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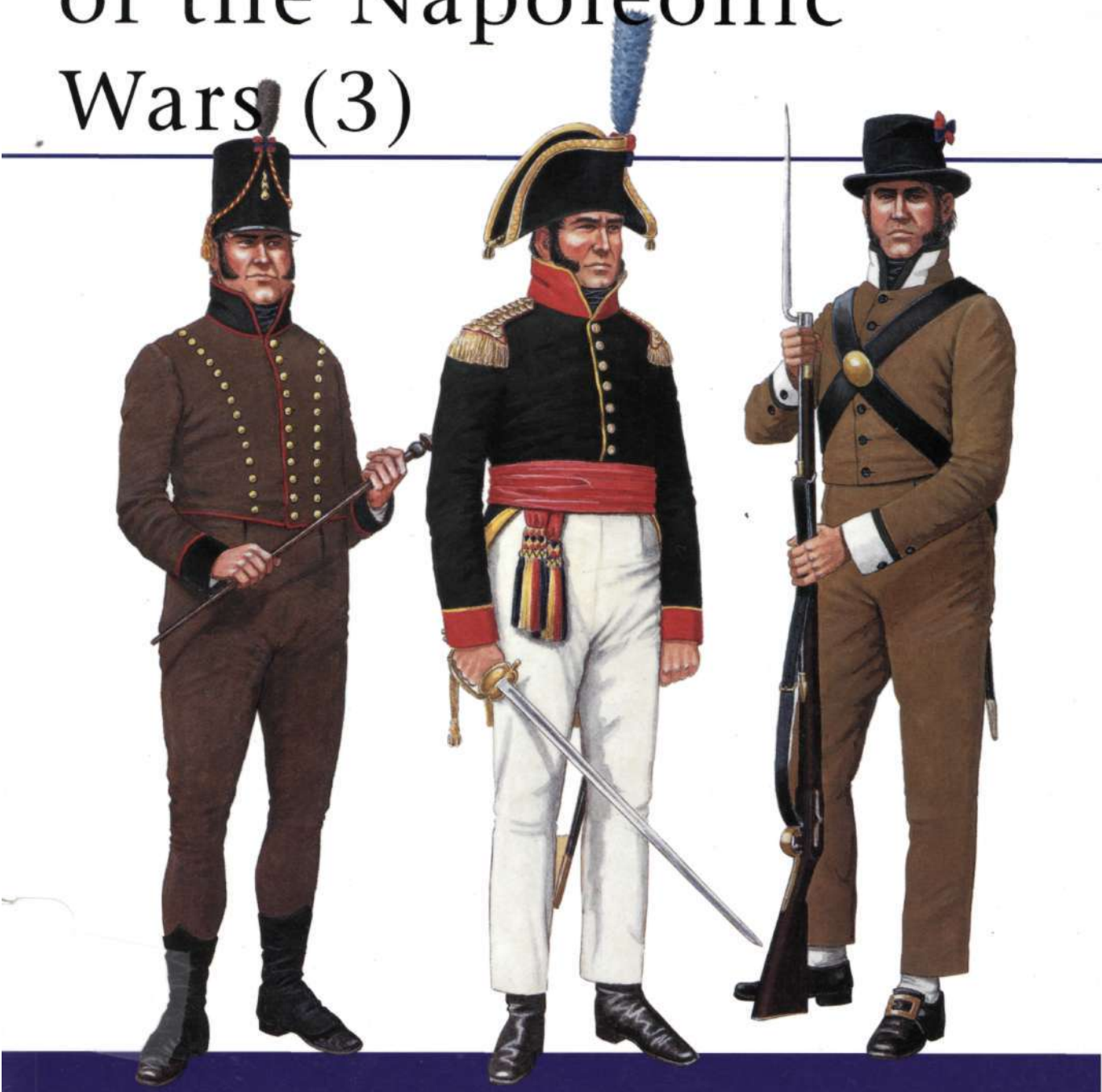
The Portuguese Army of the Napoleonic Wars (3)



René Chartrand • Illustrated by Bill Younghusband

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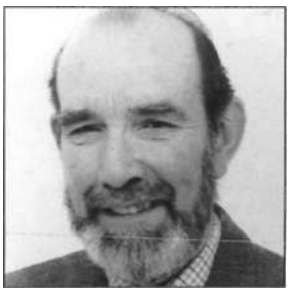

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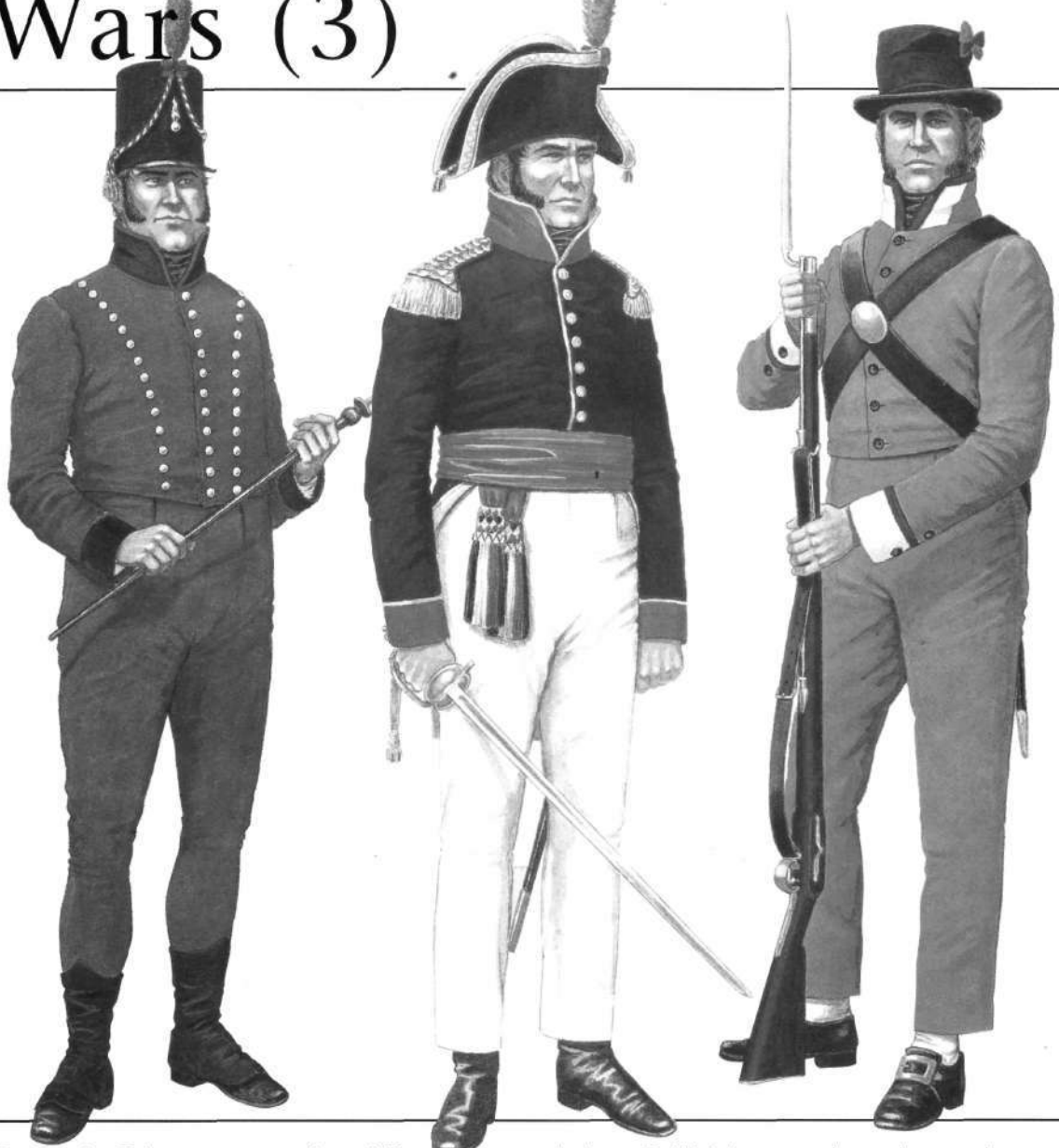

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For lack of space the author is obliged to refer readers to the acknowledgements listed on this page in MAA 343 & 346, which apply equally to this volume.

Author's Note

Wellington's army in the Peninsular War was really an integrated Anglo-Portuguese force, and the Portuguese element was more important than is sometimes realised - between one-third and one-half of the whole at any one time.

The first title in this series, **MAA 343,** covers Portugal's political and military situation at the outbreak of war, Marshal Beresford's rebuilding of the Portuguese army, the general staff, and the line infantry. The second volume, **MAA 346,** covers the light troops, the Cazadores, the cavalry, the engineers and the many smaller corps of the military and civil establishments, as well as colours and standards, and the French Legion Portugaise. This third volume covers the artillery, militia, Ordenanza, volunteers, troops in the off-shore islands, colonies, navy, and decorations.

Based on Portuguese as well as newly discovered British documents, it is hoped that this study will form the most extensive source yet published in English on the organisation and material culture of the Portuguese forces between 1793 and 1815.

With regards to the hues of colours described, blue was meant to be a very dark blue; green was also dark. Scarlet or red ranged from the 'brick red' of the common soldiers to a fine scarlet for officers. White, especially for waistcoats and breeches, could also assume a creamy colour.

The spelling of Portuguese follows the adaptations that have long been prevalent in British and American military and historical publications, in particular as expressed by Professor Sir Charles Oman in his *History of the Peninsular War*.

Artist's Note

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Errata & addenda

MAA 343: Page 8: Junot was a general - the colonel-general of France's hussars - rather than a marshal, though he had a marshal's powers in Portugal as supreme commander of French and Spanish troops. **Page** 22: The left cockade, with the cross, is the Portuguese. **Plate A2, Officer, 2nd Porto Regt:** The white summer waistcoat is shown with regulation blue breeches. This regiment's waistcoat and breeches are usually mentioned as yellow or buff/yellow; but the waistcoats are also shown as red in 1783. All units seem to have had variations regarding the colours of smallclothes, and white was widely worn in summer. By the 1764 regulations, still in force, all infantry regiments were supposed to have blue coats and breeches. **Plates A3** & **E1:** The coats of arms on the drums officially had gold rather than green turrets; but we have seen them painted several ways. That on E1, after an example in the Lisbon Army Museum labelled as being of the Peninsular War period, is now said to be of a later date; the oval would have had the complete Portuguese shield and not the half with the red cross.

MAA 346: **Page 18:** Peniche was occupied in September. **Pages 21** & **47, illustrations of Engineers:** These illustrations were originally with a proposal of 3 April 1802 (Arquivo Historico Militar, 3 Div, 26 Sec, caixa 2). Engineers' buttons are given as silver in the 1798 chart (Brown Coll) but confirmed as gold by a 30 May 1795 letter, which also introduced the dark blue coat with dark blue lapels, black velvet collar and cuffs, scarlet turnbacks, dark blue (summer, white) waistcoat and breeches. **Page 33, Prince's Royal Bodyguard:** A mounted company, the Guarda Real do Principe Regente, was also raised by the emigré Comte d'Artois Roquefeuil in 1802 and probably disbanded in 1807. It had an all-blue French hussar-style uniform, the dolman with scarlet collar and cuffs and three rows of silver buttons and silver cords. The black shako had a crowned silver plate bearing the arms of Portugal; mixed blue and silver cords, and a blue plume tipped with yellow. The blue hussar-style horse housings were edged with narrow silver lace with a silver tassel at the rear points; they bore a scrolled cypher 'JPR' at the rear and a silver-embroidered lance and standard trophy at the front.

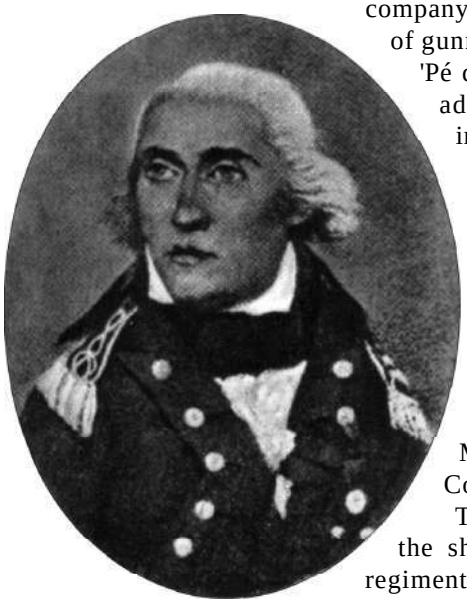
THE PORTUGUESE ARMY OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS (3)

ARTILLERY

THE FIRST BODY OF Portuguese artillerymen to be raised dated back to 1515 when King Manuel I decreed that 100 bombardiers would reside at Lisbon to serve the guns in its forts. The gunners were considered specialists rather than fighting soldiers until 1677, when they were militarised into artillery units; they were grouped into a regiment in 1708. From the 1760s, artillery services in Portugal were performed by four regiments of foot artillery, each consisting of eight batteries. In the 1790s, each regiment had an establishment of 989 men in ten companies. There were, in addition, some invalid artillery companies posted mostly around Lisbon in the less important fortifications. There were also several artillery units in the off-shore islands and in the colonies. These corps are described in the respective chapters devoted to these territories below.

Each artillery regiment in Portugal was known by the name of its HQ as well as its number. The first regiment in order of precedence had its HQ in Lisbon and was considered 'the regiment of the Court', hence its name of Corte. Its duties were confined to the capital and the adjacent seacoast. The second was named Algarve and served in the forts of Algarve province with its HQ at Faro. The third, named Alemtejo, garrisoned the frontiers of Alemtejo and Beira Baixa provinces and had its HQ at Estremoz. The fourth, named Porto, garrisoned forts on the northern frontier and had its HQ at Porto. Each regiment had a company of bombardiers, one of miners, one of pontoneers and seven of gunners. Independent companies of garrison artillery made up of 'Pé de Castello' veteran soldiers (Castle Guards, see MAA 346) were added for forts in the Algarve in 1795, Minho in 1796 and Beira in 1797. Overall, Portuguese gunners had a mainly fortress artillery role, and this did not change until the Peninsular War.

Major Antonio Tiexeira Rebelo, Corte Artillery Regiment, c1795. Note the somewhat old-fashioned style of the uniform; cf Plate A1. The Corte regiments had a blue coat with black collar and cuffs, blue lapels, red turnbacks, silver buttons and epaulettes for officers. (Print after portrait)



There were exceptions to this tactical character. In 1794, a train of field artillery was organised and sent to serve with the Spanish army in Roussillon. They had four 3-pounders, two 6-pdrs and six howitzers of 6in. bore. In 1797, two companies of 'artilheiros-cavaleiros' of 72 men each were ordered raised and attached to the Corte Regiment, but this experiment in horse artillery was not followed up. After incorporating the battery of horse artillery from the Legion of Light Troops (qv in MAA 346) in July 1803, the horse artillery companies of the Corte Regiment were disbanded on 22 January 1804.

There appear to have been no sustained artillery actions in the short 1801 'War of the Oranges'. Following the war, the four regiments went back to their traditional garrison artillery duties. The

decree of 16 May 1806 created an inspector general of artillery so that there would be some central co-ordination. The regiments were numbered: Corte was renamed Lisbon and numbered 1st; Algarve was renamed Lagos and numbered 2nd; Alemtejo was renamed Estremoz and numbered 3rd; and Porto kept its old name and was numbered 4th. The 1st was attached to the Centre Division, the 2nd and 3rd to the Southern Division and the 4th to the Northern Division. Regimental field batteries, each having two 3-pdrs, two 6-pdrs, one 9-pdr and a 5in. howitzer, were to be organised. However, the regiments were all disbanded in December 1807 following the French occupation.

Table A: Artillery regimental strengths, late 1808

Regiment	Men	Muskets	Uniforms	Location
1st	1014	1024	970	S.Julian & Santarem
2nd	1243	1126	1243	Faro
3rd	618	600	618	Elvas
4th	1043	619	585	Viana, Porto, Almeida, etc.

During the summer and autumn of 1808 the regiments were re-raised, and used anything they could get for weapons and uniforms. On 30 September the artillery was ordered to reorganise according to the 1806 regulations. The status of the re-raised regiments at the end of 1808 was as shown in **Table A** (PRO, WO 1/232). They contained a total of 3,918 men with 3,564 muskets and 3,416 uniforms. These could be considered respectable numbers compared to the infantry and cavalry. Still, they were far from perfect.

Because of their former role as essentially garrison and fortress artillery, the fact that they managed to get guns out into the field in quantity was a feat in itself. Not only was there a shortage of field guns and equipment, but the gunners were inadequately trained to serve efficiently in a field artillery role on campaign. However, they did preserve and use the available artillery pieces in the various towns and forts - an essential first step towards an effective artillery corps. Marshal Beresford foresaw that in the future the primary ordnance need of the army would be field artillery, and that while on campaign the Portuguese artillery would have to act in conjunction with the British artillery brigades. The co-ordination between the British and Portuguese would have to be excellent to match the French artillery, then considered the world's best. British artillery officers were attached to the Portuguese artillery and, with the Portuguese officers, created a most efficient operational artillery for the Anglo-Portuguese army.

Marshal Beresford kept the previous regimental organisation but instructed each regiment to contribute detachments to be formed into battery-like brigades. Once formed and trained, the brigades were attached to each division of the army.

Reconstruction of a field gun crew of the 1st (Lisbon) Artillery Regiment, c1808-10. The uniform is all blue with scarlet piping, scarlet turnbacks with blue triangle, brass buttons, gold buttons and epaulettes for the officer. Except for the shako, which changed to a 'stovepipe' style c1810-11, the dress remained the same during the Peninsular campaigns. The Portuguese field and siege artillery carriages and limbers were similar to those of the British artillery. They were painted grey with black ironwork. (Museu Militar do Bucaco)

Artillery officer, Cadiz, 1810. Blue coatee and pantaloons, black or blue collar and cuffs, gold buttons and epaulette, yellow piping, shako with gilt plate, blue and red cockade, red-over-white plume. Captioned as British artillery, this figure is obviously an officer of a Portuguese artillery regiment. There is no Portuguese artillery reported at Cadiz but an officer may well have been detached with the Anglo-Portuguese contingent in the city. Watercolour by Antonio Pareira Pacheco. (Biblioteca Publica Municipal, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands)

They were armed with 3- and 6-pdrs, with 12 cannons forming a battery of field artillery. Some light 9-pdr guns were later added. An example of brigade composition in June 1810 was as follows: Arentschild's Brigade had 123 gunners from the 1st Regiment and 276 from the 2nd; Dickson's Brigade had 313 from the 1st; Tras os Montes' Battery had 319 from the 4th, and Cabreira's Battery 105 from the 2nd. The Portuguese brigades were organised 'nearly the same' as those of the British Royal Artillery with whom they served. Most brigades provided field artillery but there were one or two brigades of mountain artillery armed with 3-pdr guns. To help move this ordnance, a field train of 99 NCOs and drivers was organised from 4June 1809 and attached to the 1st Regiment. The main administrative difference from the British was that the Portuguese had no Master General of Ordnance, each regiment keeping its own staff. As the Portuguese artillery officers were, in general, well educated and proficient in their art, the change of role from primarily garrison to mainly field artillery went smoothly.

From 20 October 1809, artillery regiments had a staff consisting of a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a chaplain, a surgeon, three assistant surgeons, one drum-major, two fifers, one bandmaster and eight bandsmen. There were seven companies of gunners, one company of bombardiers, one of pontoneers and one of miners. Each company had one captain, one lieutenant, two second-lieutenants, six sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers and 92 privates. The bombardier company had in addition six artificers. On 12 October 1812, the pontoneers and miners were transferred to the Battalion of Artificers (qv in MAA 346) and replaced by gunners.

As the Anglo-Portuguese army moved further into Spain in 1812, new difficulties regarding the replacement of men and supplies arose. Measures were taken to replace the regular gunners left in Portugal with Ordenanza artillery companies, as well as to forward additional artillery supplies to Beresford's and Wellington's forces. Overall, the battle record of the Portuguese artillery brigades in the field was excellent and on a par with that of their British colleagues. Some of the Portuguese gunners were well versed in moving artillery through their mountainous country, and this became important in the Pyrenees during 1813. Sherer relates that Wellington's artillery could not be moved down the 'narrow and broken road' leading to Ortiz until 'some Portuguese artillery, under the direction of a most active and intelligent officer, did contrive to pass' the guns, much to the surprise of 'the French, who were perfectly incredulous.' At the end of the war in 1814 the artillery was kept at the same establishment of 3,568 officers and men, and this was confirmed in 1816.

Artillery uniforms

After having had white uniforms with green cuffs, the Portuguese gunners were dressed in blue from the mid-18th century. Initially, the four regiments organised in 1764 had an identical uniform but regimental distinctions crept in during the early 1770s. In the 1790s, the artillery regiments all wore a blue coat with the regimental distinctions shown in **Table B.** The Corte and Alemtejo regiments had blue waistcoat and breeches, the Algarve black waistcoat and breeches, and the Porto scarlet waistcoat and black breeches; the hat lace was the colour of

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Dickson, 3rd Artillery, c1812-14. Blue coatee with black collar and blue cuffs, scarlet piping and turnbacks, and gold buttons. Dickson is shown carrying a large telescope. The field guns in the background are British with the single block trail carriage. (Print after portrait)

Table B: Regimental distinctions, 1790s

Regiment	*collar*	*cuffs*	*lapels*	*turnbacks*	*buttons*
Corte	black	black	blue	scarlet	white
Algarve	blue	blue	blue	scarlet	white
Alemtejo	blue	blue	black	scarlet	yellow
Porto	black	black	black	scarlet	white

Table C: Regimental distinctions, regulations of 19 May 1806

Regiment	*collar*	*cuffs*	*piping*
1st (Lisbon)	blue	blue	scarlet
2nd (Algarve)	black	black	scarlet
3rd (Estremoz)	black	blue	scarlet
4th (Porto)	blue	black	scarlet

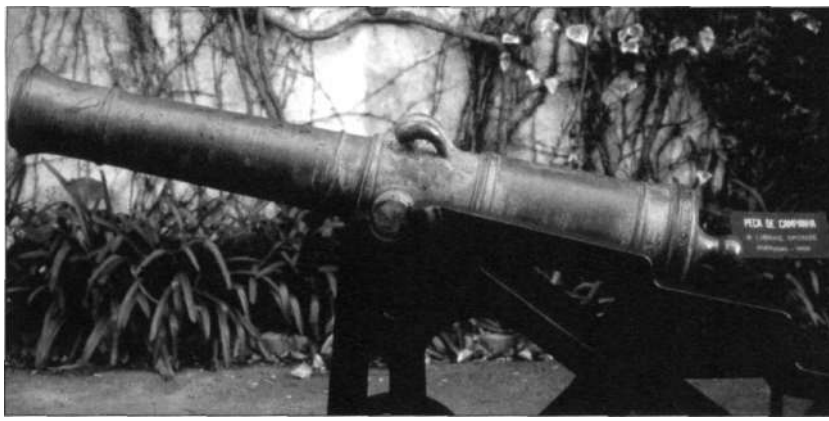
the buttons. The three independent garrison artillery corps had a blue coat without lapels, blue collar and cuffs, scarlet turnbacks, yellow buttons, and blue waistcoat and breeches. The officers had silver or gold buttons and epaulettes according to the regiment's button colour.

By the uniform regulations of 19 May 1806, the artillery regiments adopted a single-breasted blue coatee with facings as shown in **Table C.** The buttons were of yellow metal for all four regiments, and the piping and turnbacks were scarlet irrespective of the regiment's division. Blue breeches or pantaloons were worn in winter and white in summer, both with black gaiters. Drummers and fifers had the same distinctions as the infantry.

In 1806 the raised-front 'barretina' shako was introduced, with brass plate and bottom band, red cords and black plume at the left side. From about 1810 the headgear changed to the British style cylindrical 'stovepipe' shako with a brass band at the bottom, brass crossed cannons badge, and black plume in front.

Ordnance

Cannons were made in Evora as early as 1382, so by the end of the 18th century Portugal had a long tradition of gun making. The preferred material was brass and the designs, while ornate, tended to be more sober than those of Spanish or French guns. In the late 17th and 18th centuries the Portuguese artillery generally followed the French system. The Count de Lippe found that the Portuguese artillery was deficient in light pieces and appointed Col. de Vallere, a French artillery and engineering specialist, to modernise the ordnance. General Bartolomeu da Costa was put in charge of design and manufacture. New light pieces and larger calibres of lighter weight were cast at the Royal Arsenal in Lisbon from 1766.



Portuguese brass 9-pdr cannon. The markings indicate it was cast at Lisbon's 'Arcenal Real do Exercito 1802'. (Museu Militar do Porto)

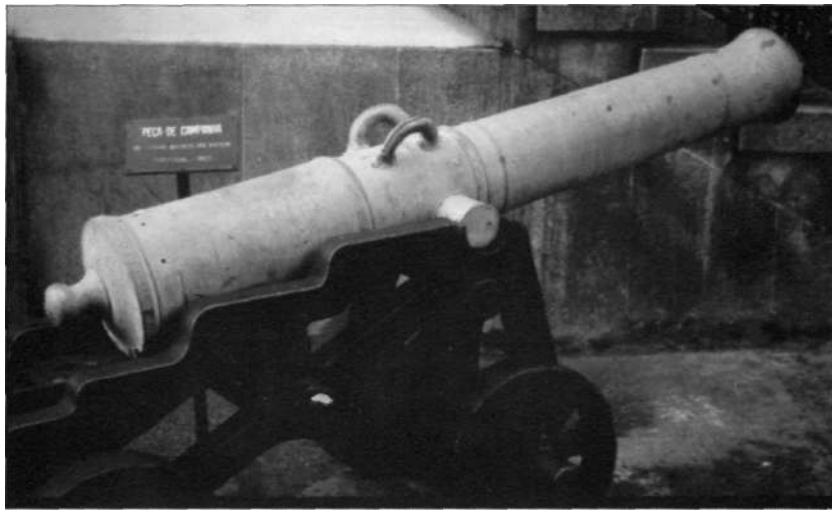
BELOW Breech detail of the Portuguese brass 9-pdr field piece cast in 1802. The arms of the kingdom were cast on the tube, the details of the foundry and year of casting were marked at the breech. The weight was indicated British style, on this gun '7-1-24'. (Museu Militar do Porto)

The new pieces were 1- and 3-pdr light guns to accompany the infantry and for mountain artillery. The calibres in service were henceforth 1-, 3-, 6-, 9- and 12-pdr campaign pieces; and 18-, 24-, 36- and 48-pdr siege and garrison artillery. Older guns could have various calibres, e.g. 13-, 16-, 22-, 28-, 38- and 40-pounders. They were generally installed in fortresses and coastal batteries. Howitzers were usually 6in. ($15^1/_2$cm) and mortars, 12in. (31cm). In all, there were some 1,900 guns in the country. They were mounted on Vallieres carriages and, from the end of the 18th century, Gribeauval style carriages. It appears that the wood was oiled and the ironwork painted black.

Da Costa was succeeded in 1801 by Lt.Col. Charles Antoine Napion, a French emigre, who was familiar with the latest technology in gun founding. Napion experimented with the ordnance system introduced by Vallere. He wanted to cast cannons which were lighter in weight while keeping to the same calibres. Emphasis was put on the production of 6-, 9- and 12-pdr campaign pieces, and a new 15-pdr field gun was introduced from 1802 to fill the gap between the 12- and 18-pounders. Although a good idea, it was not to be used for field artillery as it did not fit in with the systems used by the British in the Peninsular War.

Some of the light pieces appear to have been appropriated by the French during their occupation from December 1807 to June 1808, as there was later a lack of those types of guns in the Portuguese inventory. The hundreds of heavier guns, old and new, remained quietly mounted in the fortresses and batteries during this period. For instance, the area around the city of Porto had some 35 batteries, mostly covering the entrance of the Douro River, containing a total of about 200 cannons and mortars.

A few of the cannons and some artillery equipment used by the Portuguese before 1807 were of British provenance, as some 20 field pieces complete with all their equipment were sent by Britain to Portugal in 1797. From 1808 much ordnance, equipment and ammunition was supplied by Britain. The weakness in light pieces was immediately noted by the British, who sent 12 light 3-pdrs on mountain carriages, 12 Coehorn howitzers on mountain carriages and ten brass 3-pdrs without carriages. Fortunately, the Royal Arsenal at Lisbon was back in production by 1809, casting mostly field pieces to meet demand. Not only did needs in Portugal have to be met but, in 1810, the Prince Regent in Rio de Janeiro ordered substantial numbers of guns to be transferred to arm properly the seacoast forts of Brazil. The single block trail carriages, limbers, ammunition wagons and other types of artillery vehicles made in Portugal were now made to British patterns and painted grey with black ironwork. The mountain artillery was moved by mules. Besides round shot and explosive shells, the Portuguese artillery



Portuguese brass 15-pdr cannon. The markings indicate that it was cast at Lisbon's 'Arcenal Real do Exercito 1802', and it is one of a few made at the behest of the Arsenal's director, Lt. Col. Napion, in an effort to find an intermediate field calibre. (Museu Militar do Porto)

was also supplied with shrapnel shells ('spherical case').

In Portugal, Marshal Beresford reorganised the field artillery to have, from March 1809, 13 field brigades of six guns each, reduced to 11 brigades in May 1810. There were seven field brigades (or field batteries) with Wellington's army, each having two mountain 3-pdrs, four 6-pdrs and one of each 9-pdrs and 6in. howitzers; the four other brigades were in Tras os Montes province as reserves. In 1812 this changed to eight field brigades with the Anglo-Portuguese army marching into Spain, five of which each had five 9-pdrs and a howitzer, the other three having 6-pounders. Another eight field brigades were in reserve.

Battalion of Artillerymen-Conductors

The battalion of 'Artilheiros-Conductores' was raised from 8 October 1812 and consisted of four companies totalling 276 officers and men and 400 horses or mules. It had a staff of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-adjutant, one quarter-master-sergeant, 14 'picadors', artisans, blacksmiths and cornets. Each company had a first lieutenant, three second lieutenants, four sergeants, and 60 corporals and gunner-drivers. The purpose of the corps was to create the army's 'Brigada Volante' - a brigade of flying artillery to have ten guns: five 9-pdrs, four 6-pdrs and one $5^1/_2$in. howitzer. This unit was a corps of gunner-drivers, not unlike the British Royal Horse Artillery, and not solely an artillery train unit in spite of its misleading name. Its men could serve the guns as well as drive them. The battalion does not appear to have seen action but must have been found useful, as it was kept at the same strength after the war.

Uniform: see Plate B3.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES: THE MILITIA

Besides the regular forces, there were reserves whose origins went back to the Middle Ages. However, it was King Joao IV's decrees in the 1640s that were really the background to the auxiliary troops existing at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. These troops were the Militia, the Volunteers and the Ordenanza. Between them they could mobilise every adult male able to bear arms, between the ages of 17 and 60, of every social class and condition anywhere in Portugal.

From 1641, militia units were formed into regiment-like 'Terzos de Auxiliares' with an establishment of 600 men each. These units were based in the main centres, and were known by the names of their current

commanders as well as their location, e.g. 'Terzo Auxiliar do Mestre de Campo José Cardoso de Carvalho, do Porto'. - this city, for instance, had three such units. From 1796, 'Regimento de Milicia' was the term used and the 'Mestre de Campo' was henceforth known as the colonel.

The province was the general area for recruiting the infantry conscripts. Specialists such as the artillery were to have volunteers from these areas but proportions of militiamen could also be drafted. The recruiting service was performed by the officers of the Ordenanza who, after receiving an order to bring in recruits, drafted the likely candidates at a review of the local inhabitants and sent them on, under escort of an Ordenanza detachment, to the militia regiment for training.

The new 1806-07 organisation was much more comprehensive and detailed. It called for a force of 48 infantry regiments. They were to be divided into three groups of 16 regiments, each corresponding to one of the three divisions of the Portuguese army. The militia, like the regular units, was also raised by conscription and 'formed of such of the inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, as can be taken from agricultural employments with the least inconvenience'. The officers were from the local gentry and veteran officers were especially sought after. Each militia regiment was based in the same recruiting region as the regular infantry regiments. By October 1807 the country had been divided up into the 48 areas, replacing and potentially greatly augmenting the previous militia force. However, the French came into the country before it was totally set up and ready for war. The French disbanded the militia regiments on 22 January 1808.

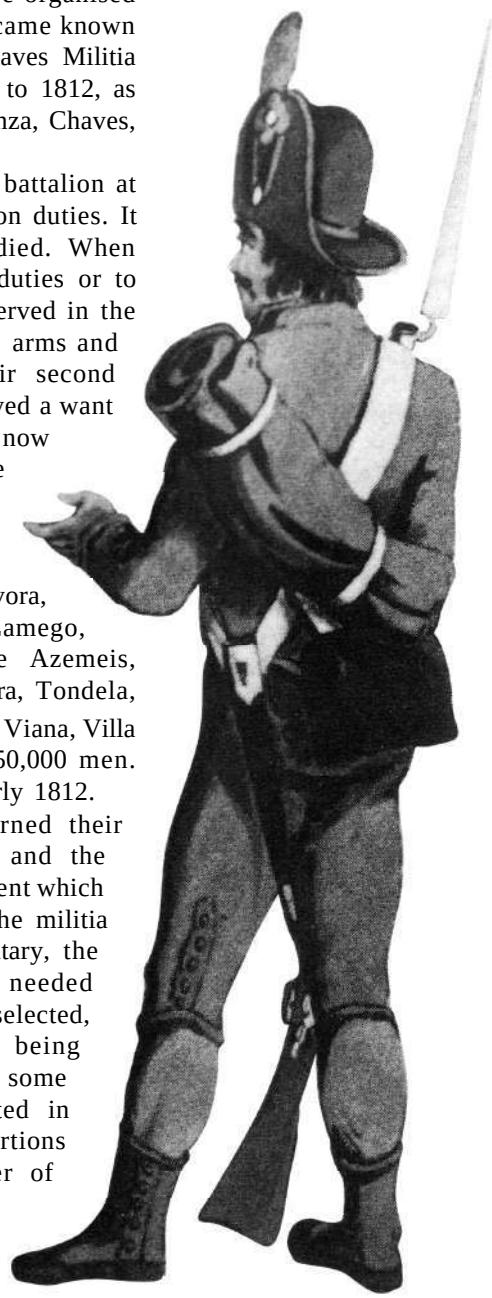
On 20 December 1808 the militia was formally ordered re-raised, at the 1806 establishment of 48 regiments totalling 52,848 officers and men. Each nine-company regiment was to have a staff, a grenadier company, and two battalions each of four fusilier

Officer, Guimaraes Militia Regiment and fusilier, Basto Militia Regiment, 1806; cf Plate C. Both wear the blue coatee, silver or pewter buttons, round hat with dark fur crest and yellow plume. The officer has silver epaulettes and belt-plate and a red sash. The Guimaraes Militia Regiment had white collar and cuffs, the Basto Militia Regiment white collar and blue cuffs; both had yellow piping and turnbacks. (Print after period watercoiour)

companies. The establishment consisted of a colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, two adjutants, one quartermaster, two colour bearers, one drum-major and two fifers. Each company had a captain, a lieutenant, two ensigns, four sergeants, eight corporals, eight lance-corporals, one drummer and 121 privates. Each regiment was to have 1,101 officers and men.

In Lisbon, the militia units were reorganised according to special tactical needs. On 10 June 1810 two 'national battalions of artillery' were created from the two Lisbon infantry units as auxiliaries to the regular gunners; each battalion was to have a staff of six officers and eight companies each having 76 officers and men, making a total of 1,228. The battalions of Oriental and Occidental Lisbon were organised as light infantry 'atiradores' (sharpshooters) and by 1814 became known as 'national Cazadores'. There was also a battalion of Chaves Militia Grenadiers and a battalion of Chaves Cazadores from 1811 to 1812, as well as several independent militia companies at Viana, Valenza, Chaves, Beira, etc.

The militia regiments could be called out - but only one battalion at a time - for periods of two to six months, usually for garrison duties. It was seldom that the complete regiment would be embodied. When mobilised, it was usually to replace regulars for garrison duties or to escort prisoners, although some militia units occasionally served in the field. During 1809 and 1810 many regiments lacked officers, arms and clothing, and most had not managed to organise their second battalions. The militiamen were said to have initially 'displayed a want of steadiness, but they have since much improved' and were now found to be 'very useful in the present war', according to the 1811 *Annual Register*. During the 1810 French invasion, the following regiments were mobilised: Arganil, Arouca, Alcacer, Aviero, Arco, Beja, Basto, Braga, Barca, Barcelos, Braganza, Castello Branco, Covilha, Coimbra, Chaves, Evora, Figueira, Faro, Feira, Guarda, Guimaraes, Idanha, Lagos, Lamego, Louza, Leira, Moncorvo, Maia, Miranda, Oliveira de Azemeis, Portalegre, Porto, Penafiel, Soure, Santarem, Setubal, Tavira, Tondela, Trancoso, Torres Vedras, Villa Viciosa, Vizeu, Villa do Conde, Viana, Villa Real and the Lisbon regiments - in total mustering about 50,000 men. They were released from service from the end of 1811 to early 1812.



During 1811, Marshal Beresford and Gen. Stewart turned their administrative talents towards the quality of the militia and the Ordenanza. A sizeable assessment was sent to the Prince Regent which called for many administrative changes in order to make the militia more efficient. As with many things in the Portuguese military, the organisational structure was quite good but its workings needed refinement. The problem lay with the way officers were selected, which often resulted in men of 'absolute ignorance' being appointed. The venality of senior officers, who might excuse some persons from duty in return for gifts or favours, resulted in reserving 'the militia for poor people', thus provoking desertions so that the regiments were 'never complete'. A number of remedies were proposed. These were to appoint 'the many good officers that are majors in the troops of the line' as militia colonels so that they could educate subaltern

Table D:
Militia regimental facings, regulations of 19 May 1806

Regiment	collar	cuffs	piping
Lagos	blue	white	scarlet
Tavira	black	white	scarlet
Beja	white	white	scarlet
Evora	white	blue	scarlet
Villa Viciosa	blue	scarlet	scarlet
Portalegre	black	scarlet	scarlet
Castelo Branco	scarlet	scarlet	scarlet
Idanha	scarlet	blue	scarlet
Covilha	blue	yellow	scarlet
Arganil	black	yellow	scarlet
Tondela	yellow	yellow	scarlet
Vizeu	yellow	blue	scarlet
Lamego	blue	sky blue	scarlet
Arouca	black	sky blue	scarlet
Trancoso	sky blue	sky blue	scarlet
Guarda	sky blue	blue	scarlet
Lisbon	blue	white	white
Oriental Lisbon	black	white	white
Lisbon	white	white	white
Ocidental Lisbon	white	blue	white
Torres	blue	scarlet	white
Santarem	black	scarlet	white
Tomar	scarlet	scarlet	white
Louza	scarlet	blue	white
Setubal	blue	yellow	white
Alcacer do Sol	black	yellow	white
Leiria	yellow	yellow	white
Soure	yellow	blue	white
Aviero	blue	sky blue	white
Oliveira dos Azemeis	black	sky blue	white
Figueira	sky blue	sky blue	white
Coimbra	sky blue	blue	white
Feira	blue	white	yellow
Porto	black	white	yellow
Guimaraes	white	white	yellow
Basto	white	blue	yellow
Maia	blue	scarlet	yellow
Penafiel	black	scarlet	yellow
Braga	scarlet	scarlet	yellow
Villa do Conde	scarlet	blue	yellow
Barca	blue	yellow	yellow
Barcelos	black	yellow	yellow
Arco	yellow	yellow	yellow
Viana	yellow	blue	yellow
Chaves	blue	sky blue	yellow
Villa Real	black	sky blue	yellow
Braganza	sky blue	sky blue	yellow
Miranda	sky blue	blue	yellow

officers; to increase their budgets; to make sure that promotions would be gradual and based on merit; and to punish all peculation and corruption.

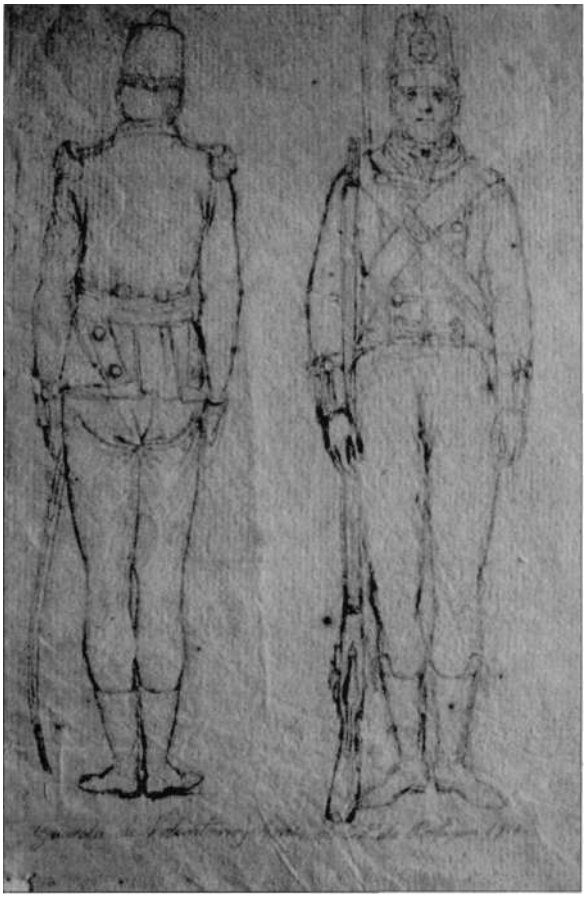
The Prince Regent approved, and 1812 saw the militia being transformed into a more effective branch, notably after instructions issued on 22 August. Men from 18 to 40 years of age who were not liable to be drafted into the regular army were sent into the militia, and the period of service was 12 years. Special care was taken over officer selection. Colonels, who were selected by the Inspector General of Militia, needed to be not merely noblemen but physically and morally fit, active and experienced. All other commissioned ranks were to be filled by veteran regular officers. It was the same with NCOs, who were also to be veterans from the line and employed in training the militiamen. Training was given to everyone; field officers were to be trained for 15 days a year, company officers for eight days, and the companies were to assemble for drills every first and third Sunday. The battalion was to assemble for three days a month and the regiment for five days. In general, battalions were to serve as close as possible to their home area, and would not be mobilised for more than three months unless there was 'a great necessity'.

With the threat of a French invasion receding, the militia's main role now became the training of conscripts for the regular army. From then on, two regiments of militia trained and disciplined 'a number of men equal to one regiment of the line' (PRO, WO 1/401). Following the war, the structure of the militia remained much the same for conscription; but it was increasingly thought to be irrelevant in peacetime, and increasingly resented. The government finally abolished the militia on 5 May 1821.

Militia uniforms

The pre-1806 units had blue uniforms patterned after those of the regular regiments with facings and distinctions particular to each corps, but these are not known. Buttons and lace could be silver or gold. The uniform decreed on 19 May 1806 for the 48 militia regiments was a blue coatee of the same style as that of the regiments of the line; the collar, cuffs and piping were as indicated in **Table D.** The turnbacks were the same colour as the piping - scarlet, white or yellow, depending on which of the three military divisions the regiment was attached to. Pantaloons, gaiters and other items were to be the same as those of the line regiments.

OPPOSITE **Militiaman of the Algarve, 1808-09. Note the round hat worn as per the 1806-07 regulations for militia regiments, but without the fur crest. (Print after William Bradford)**



Officer (back view, left) and fusilier (front view, right) of the Porto Royal Volunteers, 1810, according to a contemporary sketch. (Museu Militar do Porto)

The uniform differences distinct to the militia were as follows: buttons, lace and epaulettes of white metal or white lace for the enlisted men; instead of a shako, militiamen were to wear a round hat with a bearskin crest, the brim turned up on the left, with a yellow plume, white cockade loop, and white lace edging the brim.

On 3 January 1807, permission was given to militia units to continue using their old uniform but changing the yellow for white metals if need be until new uniforms could be obtained. The 1806 regulation remained the prescribed dress during the Peninsular War except for one important change: by a General Order of 22 August 1809, the round hat was replaced by the shako with the usual trimmings and plume. In practice, the shakos may have been plain and without plates, as shown by Dighton, but many issues must have included these items too. The name of the unit may have been stamped out of the bottom plate; and the shako plates were of yellow, not white, metal.

Officers had silver buttons, lace, epaulettes and sword guards. The sword belt plates were silver with the royal arms in gold; sword knots were silver with crimson lines. Their sash was scarlet with fringes of blue, white and the piping colour. Their gorgets were gilt like those of the regular officers. Their coatee collar and cuffs could be of velvet. All officers were to wear the round hat. Their winter dress was the same as the regulars but with silver buttons and epaulettes. Mounted officers could use blue or white pantaloons. NCOs and sappers had the same rank badges as the regulars but silver or white replaced gold or yellow. Drum-majors and drummers had the same drum lace as the regular line infantry, blue with the crosses and lines of the piping colour, the drum-major having white silken lace and the drummers worsted.

Weapons

Arms and accoutrements were to be the same as for the regular troops although, in practice, somewhat older items were expected to be used by the militiamen. The May 1806 regulations mention short muskets for sergeants, but halberds were mentioned for them in 1808, most probably because of the shortage of weapons. In December 1808 there were no arms for the militia, and 1809 found them still largely unarmed and lacking equipment. An October 1809 assessment of the Portuguese forces reported that half of the estimated 50,000 militiamen had no firearms, many men resorting to carrying pikes. However, vast numbers of weapons were arriving from Britain and the great majority of units would have received muskets and bayonets by the summer of 1810, all of them being so armed by 1811. Accoutrements were still in short supply and sometimes questionable. In July 1810, for instance, some '3,500 sets of accoutrements, of those lately arrived from England ... for the service

of the militia in the province of Minho' were not new but of an old model, the pouches being 'small, and containing only 18 rounds of ammunition'. A month later, however, some '10,000 pouches and belts for the Portuguese Militia' were shipped (PRO, T 2/55; Gurwood, VI). The majority of the accoutrements used by the militia were very probably of black leather.

Portuguese infantryman (at right), 1809. Although not identified, this soldier probably belonged to one of the short-lived volunteer units of 1808-09. He wears a coatee of brownish grey with red collar, lapels piped white, brownish grey cuffs and cuff flaps edged with red piping, white turnbacks, red shoulder straps with red tufting at the ends, buttons seemingly of brass; white waistcoat and pantaloons; grey gaiters; brownish grey overcoat; Portuguese 1806 shako with brass band and a round blue red-edged cockade above (where the oval plate usually is), no cords; and white accoutrements with a brass open buckle, and carries what appears to be a British India Pattern musket. A mounted Spanish guerrilla at left is dressed in dark brown jacket and long hose, light blue sash, buff breeches, red head scarf, wide-brimmed round hat with black feather and the scarlet Spanish cockade. (Collection of James L. Kochan, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia)

VOLUNTEERS

There were several special volunteer units which fell outside the regional militia organisations. Before 1808 the government allowed very few such units, but the revolt of that year provoked the spontaneous raising of many. The Transtagana Legion, the Portalegre Volunteers, the Honoured Volunteers of Beja, the Cazadores Voluntarios de Coimbra, to name but a few, were soon nearly all incorporated into regular or militia units. This controlled approach contrasted with the situation in Spain, where large numbers of new units were raised and retained their identity. In Portugal only a few major new urban volunteer units remained in existence alongside the more ancient ones.

Royal Militia Volunteers See commentary to Plate E1.

Royal Commerce Volunteers of Lisbon Authorised raised on 28 December 1808, to consist of a regiment of infantry and a cavalry regiment of four squadrons. Captain Sherer noted of this unit in 1809 that 'even the peaceful merchants formed themselves into corps, and volunteered to perform the duties of the garrison... The commercial regiment of infantry furnished a grand guard, daily, near the exchange. I often attended the parade and mounting of their duties, all which was conducted in the most orderly and soldier-like manner. Their band was excellent; it was composed entirely of professed musicians, and they were all masters of the instruments on which they performed. I have had the good fortune of hearing many fine bands; never any, however, superior to this.' In December 1811, Maj. William Warre, Marshal Beresford's ADC, wrote admiringly of 'the Commercial Volunteer Regiment, composed of merchants and gentlemen of Lisbon, who have done all the duties for two years in the town with the greatest zeal and regularity. They are magnificently appointed at their own expense, cavalry and infantry, and upwards of 1,300 strong.' They were disbanded in May 1828.

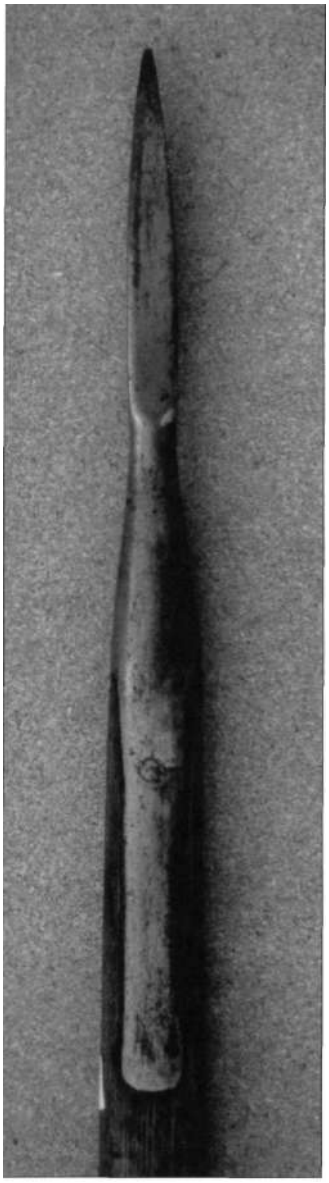
Uniform 'These corps,' Sherer related, 'both horse and

The Portuguese Ordenanza taking up arms against the French were from all classes of society and usually armed with whatever they could get. The great majority had civilian dress although there might be a few officers and NCOs in uniform. Symbolically, a dead French soldier clutching his ill-gotten booty is shown at the left opposite a badly wounded Portuguese being attended by a monk. (Print after Da Silva & Alberto)

foot, were most handsomely clothed, and appointed; their cavalry wore hussar jackets of brown, covered with gold lace and were, generally speaking, well mounted.' The cavalry were dressed in the style of British hussars. They wore a busby of light brown fur with a white plume and a white bag with a gold tassel; a white dolman with dark brown collar and cuffs; a dark brown pelisse, with light grey fur edging, gold cords and buttons; a gold and crimson barrel sash; dark brown or white breeches; and a black sabretache with gold unit badge as on the infantry shako. A somewhat later source shows the hussars wearing a light grey dolman with white collar and cuffs, a light grey bag on the busby, and the other details as above. The housings are given as dark brown edged with a wide yellow lace. For infantry see Plate E2.

Porto Volunteers As early as 1643 there was a volunteer Ecclesiastical Company (Companhia de Eclesiaticos do Porto) with its officers, NCOs and men all being priests and friars - clerics were not liable for military service but could volunteer. In 1808 the city's bishop was the leader of the resistance to the French, and about 600 friars, priests and other individuals belonging to the Church took up arms and mustered the ancient Porto Ecclesiastical Company into a two-battalion 'Regimento Ecclasiatico' with its own colours. One company, the 'Familiares do Santo Officio', formed the bishop's guard. The regiment fought the French in March 1809. The churchmen wore their habits, carrying, with official permission, 'offensive and defensive arms' to save 'our sacred religion, and our country'.

From mid-1808 and into early 1809, volunteer corps are noted in the garrison of the city of Porto along with the various Ordenanza, militia and regulars. A company of City Volunteer Chasseurs (Cazadores



Pike head of c1808-12. Tens of thousands of Portuguese were armed with pikes during this period. (Museu Militar do Porto)

Voluntario da Cidade) was raised, probably gathering young men from the bourgeoisie. These disparate units were formed into a 'Regimento de Voluntarios' by September 1808. Their uniforms, if they wore any, are unknown. From 1 October 1808 all volunteers were allowed to wear a palm leaf badge in gold on the left sleeve of their clothing as a distinction. These units, and possibly others like them, dissolved when Porto fell to Marshal Soult's forces on 29 March. (The city was retaken by Wellington's army on 12 May.)

Royal Commerce Volunteers of Porto From 25 January 1810 this unit was raised from amongst the mercantile class as an infantry regiment of volunteers to perform garrison duties in and around the city. It was frequently on active duty until the end of the Peninsular War.
Uniform See illustration on page 12, and Plate E3.

Coimbra University Corps This was a separate unit classed as militia and organised by order of King Joao IV during the 1640s. It comprised students, with the professors as officers and the rector as commander, and was named 'Corpo Academico Militar'. It seems to have been relatively inactive until July 1808 when the students captured the fortress of Figuera-da-Foz from the surprised French - an important capture as, in August, the British Army landed there. In January 1810, Boutflower noted the students 'formed into a Corps, and many of them formerly distinguished themselves against the enemy. These are distinguished by a medal and ribband. The common dress of the students is a black gown of cloth over their common dress which is also black. The cap is likewise sable [black], and similar in shape to a double night cap.' According to Friar Ignacio de S. Carlos, the corps' volunteers were identified by a medal bearing the arms of the university hanging from a red ribbon.

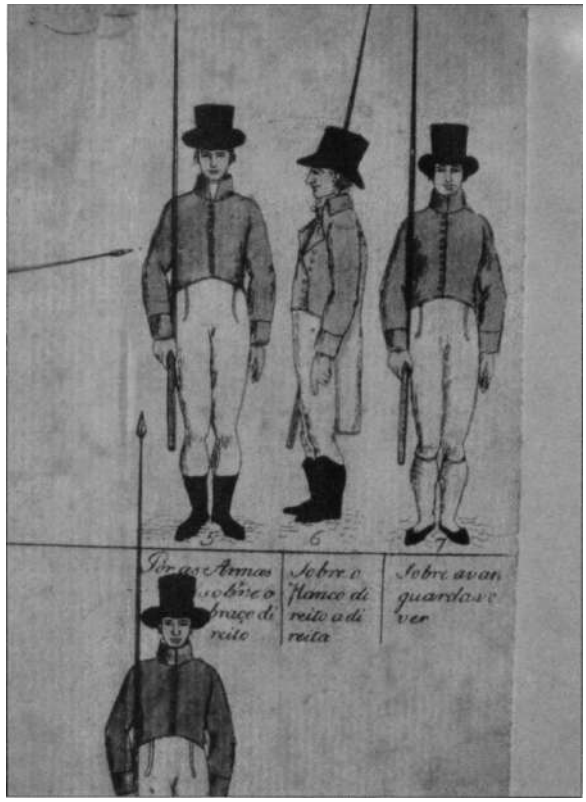
Other units The Privileged Corps of Malta (Corpo de Privilegiados de Malta) gathered members of the Order of Malta in Lisbon. They wore a scarlet long-tailed coat with white collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, brass buttons, white pantaloons, short black gaiters, bicorn with yellow cockade loop and button, white-over-red plume, and white accoutrements with oval brass belt-plate. Little seems known of the mounted Voluntarios de Henrique de Mello who wore, in 1810, a blue British light dragoon jacket with yellow collar and cuffs, white (or silver) cords, black Tarleton helmet with blue turban with red stripes and white-over-red plume, and had blue horse housings edged with a wide white lace.

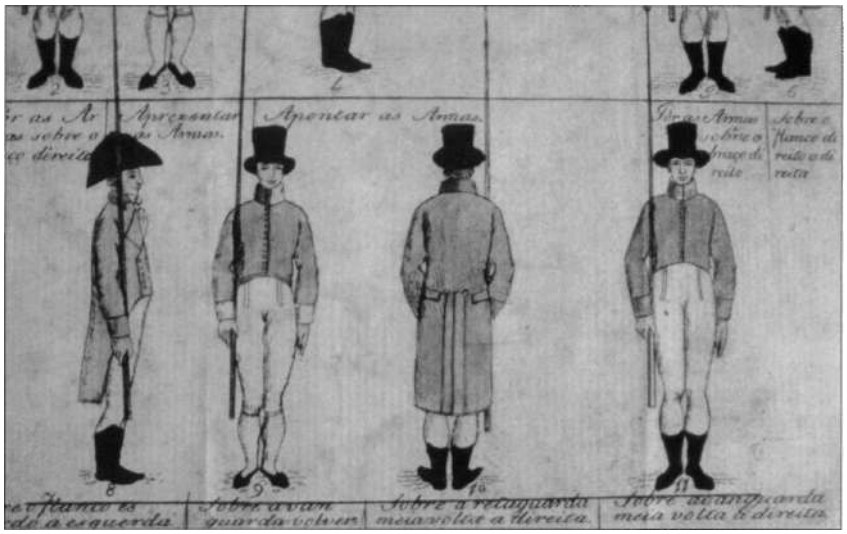
ORDENANZA

The Ordenanza was the ultimate reserve organisation in Portugal, and was another ancient institution which permitted the mobilisation of all able-bodied men not already in the armed forces. It was the country's so-called 'third line' of defence; the whole Ordenanza could be called out in a national emergency such as an invasion. Its organisation from 1649 had a permanent feature to it in that its staff maintained the rosters of all able-bodied men from 15 to 60 years old from which the regular and the militia regiments were conscripted. From that time, companies of

Ordenanza of 240 men each were established all over the kingdom. Each company was commanded by a 'capitao-mor' (translates as captain-major, but the rank was equivalent to lieutenant-colonel or colonel). The local village's or town's residing nobleman or squire was automatically the capitao-mor by virtue of his social status. He was assisted by subaltern officers and NCOs, whom he chose.

This organisation remained essentially a local affair until the army reforms of May 1806. The Ordenanza's role was not substantially altered but it was more efficiently set up. Each company had the capitao-mor, an ensign, a sergeant, a 'meirinho' (which was something like a bailiff), a clerk, ten corporals and 250 men; the company was divided into ten-man squads. The various companies were assembled into 24 regional numbered brigades attached to one of the three military divisions of the country. There were four brigades in Minho, four in the District of Porto, two in Tras os Montes, five in Beira, six in Estremadura, two in Alemtejo and one in Algarve. Each brigade acted as a recruiting depot and reserve for a regiment of the line and two militia regiments. Enlisted men released after their service with a regular infantry or militia unit were obliged to serve another eight years in their Ordenanza brigade. These experienced ex-soldiers acted as NCOs and gave basic training to new recruits bound for the regular and militia regiments.





These reforms had only been partly implemented when Napoleon's troops occupied the country in November 1807, and the French disbanded the Ordenanza along with the militia on 22 January 1808. With revolts against the French all over Portugal in June 1808, the Ordenanza re-formed everywhere, and some fought the enemy armed only with pitchforks and other farm implements. The 1806-07 reforms were brought back and fully implemented from 1808. Each re-raised brigade had eight captaincies, and each captaincy was subdivided into eight companies. The theoretical total came to 1,536 companies. This organisation was not set up everywhere until 1812 due to the war being waged in the country. Ordenanza units were to drill on the first and third

Pike drill, c1808-12. The men illustrated performing various movements in this contemporary watercolour are probably from the Porto area. They are dressed in civilian or semi-military coats, mostly blue or grey, some having red collars. (Museu Militar do Porto)

RIGHT 'Peasant of the Torres Vedras' in 1808 or 1809. The men of the Ordenanza who helped build and garrison the Lines of Torres Vedras from 1809 to 1810 would have looked something like this figure. (Print after Bradford)

FAR RIGHT 'A Portuguese Gentleman' in 1808 or 1809. The officers of the Ordenanza were drawn from Portuguese gentlemen and it is doubtful that they all had uniforms. Many no doubt served in their everyday outdoor clothes as shown. (Print after Bradford)

Sundays of each month and to assemble to practice battalion manoeuvres in March, June and September.

The city of Lisbon had a special organisation of 16 'legions' of three battalions each, ordered raised on 23 December 1808. This gathered all remaining able-bodied men fit to bear arms who were not already in the militia or volunteers. Each battalion had ten companies and the companies were divided into three ranks, the first consisting of men armed with firearms and the two others of men armed with pikes. They assembled and drilled each Sunday and during holidays. These legions became inactive from about 1811.

During the 1809 and 1810-11 French invasions, the Ordenanza in northern and eastern Portugal was called out for limited periods and mobilised tens of thousands of men, possibly up to 60,000 or 70,000 from 1810 to 1811. Most were badly armed (see below, 'Weapons'), but they were especially effective at partisan warfare against French supply lines and isolated units. In his report on the militia and the recruitment of the army, Marshal Beresford had noted the crucial importance of the Ordenanza in the process of obtaining men for the regular army. Yet it often did not fully deliver its quotas. Many of its officers lacked motivation and were often 'old, infirm, ignorant, without spirit, indolent, lazy', and some were 'oppressing the people with vexations, enriching themselves at their expense, and in the face of the enemy, taking measures to save their own riches'. These criticisms were amongst the worst features reported.

From 1812, the Ordenanza's role as a recruiting organisation became predominant, and 'the whole kingdom' was at last effectively 'divided

into captaincies, each containing some 4,000 hearths. Every captaincy is subdivided into eight companies. Eight captaincies for a brigade, and 24 brigades being 192 captaincies comprise the entire population fit to carry arms. By the application of this system to the militia... each brigade of Ordenanza supplies the recruits to two regiments of militia in the proportion of 4 companies of Ordenanza to one in that arm' (PRO, WO 1/401).

The vast majority of units consisted of infantry. However, there were also small cavalry detachments of mounted Ordenanza recruited from those who could afford to keep a horse. There appear to have been very few, as less than 200 horsemen are listed out of some 71,000 men in the province of Beira. They were most likely used for scouting and carrying despatches rather than for any tactical purposes.

In 1810, some 49 artillery companies were organised to 'occupy the various [Torres Vedras] lines of works in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, the batteries on the coast, and the fortresses on the frontier.' On 10 September a regulation assigned these companies as part of the Ordenanza, and specified each to have a lieutenant-commandant, a lieutenant, two sergeants and 56 other ranks for a total of 3,189. Their service was restricted to garrison artillery and most appear to have been posted in the lines of Torres Vedras. In March 1812, there were 'about 50 companies of artillery... drawn from the Ordenanza, each not exceeding a force of 50 or 60 men' on duty in 'the various works in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, the batteries on the coasts, and the smaller fortresses of the frontier' (PRO, WO 1/401). They seem to have been sent home gradually from 1813, but detachments were still reported on duty in 1814. The rest of the structure remained in place following the war until conscription, and thus the Ordenanza, was abolished by a government decree of 28 August 1821 which introduced voluntary ten-year enlistments instead.

Table E: Ordenanza brigade facings, regulations of 19 May 1806

Brigade	*collar*	*cuffs*	*piping*
1 (Lippe)	green	white	white
2 (Lagos)	green	white	scarlet
3 (1st Olivenza)	green	white	yellow
4 (Freire)	green	scarlet	white
5 (1st Elvas)	green	scarlet	scarlet
6 (1st Porto)	green	scarlet	yellow
7 (Setubal)	green	yellow	white
8 (Evora)	green	yellow	scarlet
9 (Viana)	green	yellow	yellow
10 (Lisbon)	green	sky blue	white
11 (1st Almeida)	green	sky blue	scarlet
12 (Chaves)	green	sky blue	yellow
13 (Peniche)	white	white	white
14 (Tavira)	white	white	scarlet
15 (2nd Olivenza)	white	white	yellow
16 (Viera Telles)	scarlet	scarlet	white
17 (2nd Elvas)	scarlet	scarlet	scarlet
18 (2nd Porto)	scarlet	scarlet	yellow
19 (Cascaes)	yellow	yellow	white
20 (Campomayor)	yellow	yellow	scarlet
21 (Valenza)	yellow	yellow	yellow
22 (Serpa)	sky blue	sky blue	white
23 (2nd Almeida)	sky blue	sky blue	scarlet
24 (Braganza)	sky blue	sky blue	yellow

Uniform There appear to have been no detailed uniform instructions for the Ordenanza previous to the 1806 regulations. Some officers were reportedly wearing scarlet in the second half of the 18th century, particularly around Lisbon. Others appear to have worn blue with silver or gold buttons. Otherwise, they would have dressed as gentlemen, armed with a sword and probably wearing a sash and a cockade.

The May 1806 regulations were far more precise regarding dress. It consisted of a green coatee with collar, cuffs and piping as indicated in **Table E.** The turnbacks were of the piping colour, the buttons of yellow metal and the pantaloons green or white according to the season. Officers had gold buttons and epaulettes. The bicorn hat was laced with gold and had cords and tassels of mixed green, gold and the piping colour along with a sky blue plume. The sash was scarlet with fringes of blue, white and the colour of the piping. For cold weather, officers could wear a blue greatcoat with collar and cuffs of their

A clergyman encourages peasants, 1808. Priests and monks, from the Bishop of Porto down, took up arms. Note that the peasants are armed with pikes and have no uniforms. They are dressed mostly in brown with some jackets in black. The monk has a white habit with a black shoulder cape. Detail from a painting attributed to Joao Baptista Ribiero. (Museu Militar do Porto)

brigade colours. NCOs had the same uniform colours but with brass buttons and yellow rank badges, and perhaps a shako if any could be obtained.

When the Ordenanza was called out against the French from 1809 to 1810 the men had no uniforms, with the result that they were considered as bandits and occasionally shot by the enemy when taken. This was strongly denounced by the Duke of Wellington in a letter to Marshal Massena in September 1810 which seems to have had a calming effect on the French. Officers and NCOs probably managed, in time, to obtain the uniform, or at least its main features. Some units made uniforms of sorts in order to be identified as military corps (see Plate F). Uniforms for the artillery were not specified and it seems they wore whatever was available. This could be quite attractive, as shown by the dress of Sobral artillery companies - see Plate F2.

A French soldier is roughly handled by men of the Ordenanza near the upper Douro River, 1808. It seems that the dead Portuguese peasant at the bottom was killed by the soldier. The men have no uniforms and wear their homespun clothing which is mostly brown and black. Detail from a painting attributed to Joao Baptista Ribiero. (Museu Militar do Porto)

Lisbon's 16 legions probably mostly wore civilian costume, but some may have had a particular uniform. A cl809 plate at the Lisbon Military Museum shows pike drill performed by figures in sky blue single-breasted jackets and trousers, black collar and cuffs, white piping and turnbacks, brass buttons, plain black bicorn with cockade, and black shoulder and waist belts with pike holder.

Weapons

It is usually assumed that the men, when called out, often had no firearms and carried whatever they could get. While the data is not complete, returns of

January 1809 concerning the northern provinces of Tras os Montes and Beira show that many men did indeed have firearms. Tras os Montes had 21,190 fusiliers and 12,704 pikemen; Beira, 30,975 fusiliers and 39,802 pikemen (PRO, FO 63/75). The pikes were made locally or came from Britain - some 17,000 were sent in 1808. An idea of how an Ordenanza unit was armed is given by Royal Navy Lt. Gillmor who, in November 1810, was 'quite delighted' to see a unit near Almeirim 'going out on parade.' The officers 'in general had swords. Men, some muskets, fowling-pieces, pikes, broken bayonets on poles, and one passed me and said *Viva Inglesses* with a great pitchfork on his shoulder.' Regular weapons and accoutrements were carried by officers and NCOs.

Gunner, Battalion of Regular Artillery, Madeira, c1807. Blue coatee with black collar, cuffs and lapels, blue shoulder straps edged white, scarlet turnbacks, white metal buttons; blue waistcoat and breeches, black gaiters; shako with brass bottom band and plate, white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Off-shore islands

Madeira During the Napoleonic Wars the British were especially sensitive about Madeira as they feared the French or Spanish might seize it and put Britain's maritime link with India at risk. They therefore occupied Madeira for a short period during 1801-02 and from December 1807. General Beresford, in command there in 1807, found the local force inadequate and the fortifications in poor shape in spite of recent efforts by the Portuguese authorities to upgrade the defences. He kept the Portuguese garrison infantry on duty, reorganised the artillery into a battalion of six companies of 60 men each, and had the militia keep its weapons. He also asked for new ordnance from England. Eventually, the British line regiments were replaced by the 2nd Veterans Battalion which served there from July 1809 to October 1814.

In 1806, the Porto Santo Infantry Battalion wore a blue coatee with red collar and cuffs, yellow turnbacks and piping edging the collar, cuffs and shoulder straps, and brass buttons down the front; white pantaloons; black gaiters; a round hat with white plume; and white accoutrements. The Funchal Infantry Battalion wore, from 1805, a blue coatee that had a blue collar with yellow collar patches in front, blue cuffs and shoulder straps, yellow turnbacks and piping edging the collar, cuffs and shoulder straps, and brass buttons down the front; white pantaloons; black gaiters; round hat edged yellow with a white plume; and white accoutrements. (See illustration for the c1807 dress of the Battalion of Artillery.) The uniform was later changed to an all-blue coatee without lapels, with collar, cuffs, turnbacks and shoulder straps edged in scarlet; blue pantaloons; black short gaiters; and a barretina shako with brass plate.

The militia was less elaborate than on the mainland but the three main towns had uniformed battalions. (For the Funchal, Calheta and Sao Vincente militia infantry and the Porto Santo artillery, see illustrations on pages 22-23.) These uniforms later changed to a style somewhat closer to the metropolitan militia troops. From about 1812, the Funchal had a blue coatee with red collar, cuffs, turnbacks and cords ending in a trefoil on the chest, and white metal buttons; white gaiter trousers; and a cylindrical shako with white metal plate, white band at bottom, white cord and yellow plume. Sao Vincente had the same but

white cords and trefoil, blue turnbacks and white piping to the blue shoulder straps. Calheta had a blue coatee without cords on the breast and with white collar, cuffs and piping.

Azores In the 1790s the regular force in the Azores consisted of an insular infantry battalion of eight companies totalling 27 officers and 431 men. A number of its men were trained to serve in an artillery role at the forts on the main island of Terceira. The veterans of the regiment performed duties similar to the Pe de Castelo in Portugal. In 1799 mathematical courses were given for officers and artillery training was given to the complete 'infantry' battalion. In October 1810 a military academy was set up at Terceira, and the battalion was formerly converted to the Azores 'Batalhao de Artilheria' on 19 November 1810. The uniform in 1797 was a blue coat with blue-piped red collar and cuffs, red lapels and turnbacks, white hat lace and pewter buttons - silver for officers. The Azores militia had three 'terzos' totalling about 3,000 men on paper, but these largely lacked arms and training and were considered 'useless and expensive', according to a 1797 report.

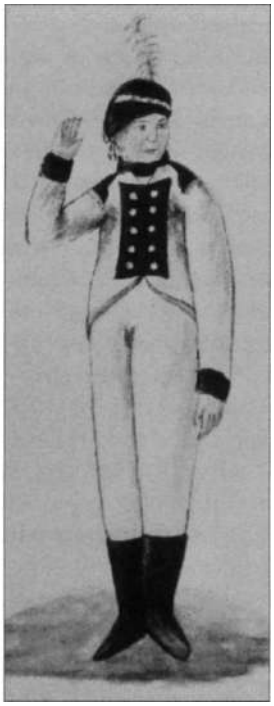
Colonies

As a result of its great explorations in the 16th century, Portugal had an extensive colonial empire at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. Indeed, the Portuguese were usually more concerned with matters pertaining to their overseas territories and trade routes than with European affairs.

Brazil Ruled by a viceroy residing at Rio de Janeiro, this huge country was really an adjacent kingdom rather than a colony. It enjoyed unprecedented growth through the rapid development of sugar, coffee and gold production. The population was in excess of four million people. Of these, nearly one million were white, 900,000 were mulattos, about 160,000 were free blacks, and there were about two million black slaves. Some 260,000 Indians were believed to be in or near the settled areas but no one knew how many there might be in the vast Amazonian jungles. The many settlements made since the 16th century generally followed the coast from the Guyanas to the River Plate with some forays into the interior, especially west of Sao Paulo. At the beginning of the 19th century Brazil was divided into 17 province-like captaincies (Capitania) each of which had a cadre of staff officers led by a captain-general, also called governor. These officials were the senior military officers in their respective captaincies and had regular and auxiliary troops under their command.

Brazil was the Portuguese overseas territory most affected by the war in Europe. The potential effects of Napoleon's decrees and the British blockades on its trade and commerce were a great worry. The full impact was felt in early 1808 when Prince Regent Joao VI landed with his court in Rio de Janeiro as refugees from the French invaders of the mother country. This influx of 15,000 of Portugal's elite was to have a profound effect on Brazil's future history. Arts and culture suddenly flourished in Rio de Janeiro and other cities. The presence of the court gave the country considerable prestige and many noble families settled in Brazil. Its trade, which previously had to go through Lisbon first, was now open and direct. Brazil gained the status of kingdom, equal to that of Portugal under the same crown, on 16 December 1815.

Drummer, Battalion of Regular Artillery, Madeira, c1807. Scarlet coatee with black collar, cuffs and lapels, blue shoulder straps and turnbacks, white metal buttons; scarlet waistcoat and breeches, black gaiters; shako with brass bottom band and plate, white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)



LEFT TO RIGHT

Fusilier, Funchal Auxiliary Militia Regiment, c1807. Blue coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and shoulder straps, white metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; Tarleton style helmet with narrow blue and red turban and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Drummer, Funchal Auxiliary Militia Regiment, c1807. Scarlet coatee with blue collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and shoulder straps, yellow metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; Tarleton style helmet with narrow blue and red turban and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Fusilier, Calheta Militia Regiment, c1807. Blue coatee with white collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and shoulder straps, white metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black cap or hat with white oblique band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Drummer, Calheta Militia Regiment, c1807. White coatee with blue collar, cuffs, lapels and shoulder straps, white turnbacks, white metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black cap or hat with white oblique band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

The military forces of Brazil were generally organised as in Portugal. There were regular 'first line' troops, second and third line militias and an Ordenanza. Recruiting in Brazil was much more voluntary than in Portugal as only about one-third of the regular soldiers were natives of Brazil. Most recruits were sent from Portugal to serve in the regular colonial troops. Thus, the Brazilian militia and Ordenanza were not an integral part of the recruiting system for regular troops as in Portugal.

Army units from Portugal did not serve overseas, the exceptions being the Moura, Estremoz and 1st Braganza metropolitan regiments dispatched to Rio de Janeiro in 1767. There they joined two colonial infantry regiments, a two-company squadron of cavalry forming the Guard of the Viceroy, an artillery regiment, engineers and the usual administrative services. Towards the end of the 18th century Moura and 1st Braganza were amalgamated to form three colonial regiments in Rio. The Estremoz Regiment, reportedly mischievous, went to garrison Para in northern Brazil until 1807 when it was incorporated into the Para colonial infantry regiments. There was also an infantry regiment at the southern fortress of Santa Catarina Island. Other areas had various establishments of regular colonial troops. The Captaincy of Minas Gerais had three companies of dragoons, Sao Paulo had two cavalry and four infantry corps, Bahia had two infantry and an artillery regiment,

Pernambuco (Recife) and Parahyba had infantry units, etc. There was some professional training for officers in Brazil. Since 1699, courses in artillery and military architecture were given at Bahia to train specialist officers.

Shortly after landing in Rio de Janeiro, Prince Regent Joao VI reorganised and expanded the forces in Brazil. On 13 May 1808 he ordered the viceregal guard be augmented to a full regiment of cavalry of eight companies. The marines and naval artillerymen who had come to Brazil were reorganised into a three-battalion regiment of marine artillery. In 1809 he raised a corps of horse artillery, a corps of artificers to serve in the arsenal at Rio, and a corps of 'Guarda Real da Policia' in Rio. The 2nd Bahia Regiment was reorganised into a three-battalion legion of Cazadores and two squadrons of cavalry were added. The Santa Catarina troops were split into a regiment of dragoons and a battalion of Cazadores. A Royal Military Academy was founded in 1811; police and auxiliary units were set up in various towns during the following years; and in 1815, a Maranahao artillery regiment and a corps of veterans were organised.

LEFT TO RIGHT

Fusilier, Sao Vincente Militia Regiment, Madeira, c1807. Blue coatee with white collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and shoulder straps, yellow metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black round hat with blue-over-white band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Drummer, Sao Vincente Militia Regiment, Madeira, c1807. Blue coatee with yellow collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and shoulder straps, yellow metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black round hat with yellow-over-blue band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Gunner, Corps of Militia Artillery of Porto Santo, Madeira, c1807. Blue single-breasted coatee with blue collar with yellow front patches, blue cuffs and shoulder straps all edged with yellow piping, yellow turnbacks, yellow metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black round hat with a yellow band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

Drummer, Corps of Militia Artillery of Porto Santo, Madeira, c1807. Scarlet single-breasted coatee with blue collar with yellow front patches, blue cuffs and shoulder straps, yellow turnbacks, yellow metal buttons; white breeches, black gaiters; black round hat with a yellow band and white plume. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University)

The militias gathered volunteers who could be partly or wholly called to active duty as provincial troops. These were mostly infantry and cavalry units made up of white inhabitants, but there were also many units of mulattos and free blacks. Most militia units were in the areas of

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Para and Pernambuco. Nearly all were organised into regiments, but Sao Paulo had a legion of two infantry battalions, three squadrons of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. The legion was occasionally called out to guard the captaincy's frontier. Sao Paulo also had a separate militia infantry regiment. Free blacks in several cities served in 'Enrique Marquez' infantry units - so named after a 17th century black hero of the victorious campaigns against the Dutch enclaves in Brazil. The Ordenanza was meant to list and mobilise all able to bear arms in an emergency.

The militias were much transformed and expanded following the arrival of Joao VI in 1808. The Rio de Janeiro militia cavalry was reorganised into two regiments and the Enrique Marquez black volunteers were expanded. A corps of Royal Volunteers, a thousand strong, was raised in Permambuco. The Sao Paulo legion was augmented to three infantry battalions, four squadrons of cavalry, two companies of horse and one of foot artillery. The Sao Paulo infantry regiment was converted into two battalions of Cazadores, and a new regiment of militia cavalry joined the three existing ones in the captaincy. Other areas saw similar transformations.

Some of the troops and warships in Brazil were deployed against French Guyana. From November 1808, Portuguese and British Royal Navy ships blockaded the town of Cayenne. In December, a Portuguese force of 1,200 colonial troops left Para under artillery Lt.Col. Manuel Marques de Sousa and marched to a French border fort on the Oyapock River; this surrendered without a fight on 15 December 1808. Some 550 Portuguese troops under Lt.Col. Marques were then crammed aboard the boats of a small combined Portuguese and British fleet commanded by Capt. James Yeo of the frigate HMS *Confiance.* On 6 January 1809 the ships arrived about 30km off Cayenne and landed 80 Royal Marines with the Portuguese troops. They stormed and took several batteries and Fort Diamant in the early morning of the 7th, and repulsed a counterattack by French troops out of Cayenne in the afternoon. On the 8th, the Anglo-Portuguese force surrounded the town. After some resistance the French surrendered on 12 January. Portuguese-Brazilian troops remained in garrison until 1817 when the territory north of the Oyapock River reverted to France.

Militias of Bahia, Brazil, 1798. (From left to right:)
Officer, 1st Regiment **in scarlet coat and breeches, white collar, cuffs, lapels, waistcoat and hat plume, yellow turnback, gold buttons, epaulettes and hat lace.**
Fusilier, 2nd Regiment **in blue coatee and breeches, yellow collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, white waistcoat, yellow buttons and hat lace, white plume tipped yellow.**
Fusilier, 3rd Regiment (Enriques) **in white coat, waistcoat and breeches, scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnback, yellow buttons and hat lace, white plume.**
Officer, Company of Familiares **in scarlet coat and breeches, green cuffs, turnbacks and waistcoat, gold buttons, epaulettes and hat lace.**
Officer, Assaito Cavalry Company **in blue coatee, green collar, cuffs and turnbacks, white waistcoat and breeches, silver buttons and epaulettes, black helmet with silver trim, buff turban and black plume, red sash. (Print after J. Walsh Rodrigues)**

Uniforms It is impossible in this short study to give a detailed account of the many uniforms worn in Portuguese Brazil during this period; but a summary can be attempted. The fashion and distinctions were generally the same as in Portugal. At the end of

(continued on page 33)

1: Officer, Corte Artillery Regiment, 1793–94
2: Gunner, 1st (Lisbon) Artillery Regiment, 1806–10
3: Musician, 2nd (Algarve) Artillery Regiment, 1806–10
2
1
3
WRY. 00

A

1: Gunner, 3rd (Estremoz) Artillery Regiment, 1810–15
2: Officer, 4th (Porto) Artillery Regiment, 1810–15
3: Gunner-driver, Battalion of Artillery-Conductors, 1812–15
1
2
3
3
4
WRV. 00

B

1: Private, Idanha Militia Regiment, 1806–10
2: Officer, Coimbra Militia Regiment, winter dress, 1806–10
3: Officer, Arganil Militia Regiment, 1806–1810

c

1: Officer, Tomar Militia Regiment, 1810–15
2: Drummer, Viana Militia Regiment, 1810–15
3: Second sergeant, Castelo Branco Militia Regiment, 1810–12

D

1: Fusilier, Royal Militia Volunteers (Lisbon), 1807–c1810
2: Fusilier, Royal Commerce Volunteers of Lisbon, 1810–15
3: Fusilier, Royal Commerce Volunteers of Porto, 1810–15

E

1: Officer, 18th (2nd Porto) Ordenanza Brigade, 1806–15
2: Gunner, Sobral Ordenanza Artillery, 1809–10
3: Private, Ordenanza, 1810

F

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

1: Fusilier, Para Infantry Regiment; Brazil, c1806–10

2: Fusilier, Mozambique Infantry Regiment, c1801

3: Musician, Mozambique Sepoy Company, c1801

G

NAVY

1: Officer, Portuguese Navy, service dress, 1807–15

2: Pilot, Portuguese Navy, 1798–1815

3: Master, Portuguese Navy, 1797–1815

H

the 18th century the regular colonial troops wore long-tailed coats and bicorn hats. The 1st Infantry of Rio de Janeiro wore blue with white facings and silver buttons; the 2nd Infantry had blue faced with yellow and gold buttons; the regular artillery, blue with black facings and gold buttons; and the viceregal guard cavalry, blue with gold lace and helmets.

In about 1800 the regular regiments adopted blue coatees and black round hats. At Rio de Janeiro, the 1st Infantry now had scarlet facings (without lapels), the 2nd also had scarlet and the 3rd had yellow facings with lapels. The 1st Infantry Regiment of Bahia had white collar and cuffs, the 2nd yellow. The Maranhao Infantry Regiment had white collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks. All had yellow metal buttons. The 1806 Portuguese uniform regulations were usually followed in Brazil. Shakos and coatees without lapels were generally adopted. There were no military regional divisions in Brazil so the piping and turnbacks tended to be of the unit's facing colour. The marine artillery had that corps' uniform (see below). The 'Guarda Real da Policia' in Rio had similar armament and dress as in Portugal (see MAA 346). Police units in other cities had simpler uniforms.

Troops of Parahyba, Brazil, 1804. (From left to right:)
Infantry drummer **in scarlet coatee and breeches, blue collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks and waistcoat; yellow buttons, epaulettes and lace edging the round hat, red plume and red leather hat band; blue drum case with royal arms and yellow hoops.**
Infantry fusilier **in blue coatee and breeches, scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks and waistcoat; yellow buttons, epaulettes and lace edging the round hat, red plume and red leather hat band.**
Infantry officer **in coat of same colour with gold buttons, epaulettes and gorget, red plume to bicorn and red sash. (Print after J. Walsh Rodrigues)**

The militias and Ordenanzas had uniforms which were generally similar in style to the regulars. The Legion of Sao Paulo had a blue uniform with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, white waistcoat, white metal buttons, the 1806 shako with white cords, plume and white metal crowned JPR cipher. While most militias usually wore blue faced with scarlet, there was also considerable variety in some areas. The Bahia Militia seems to have been amongst the most colourful with units dressed in red, blue, sky blue and green (see page 24). The Enrique Marquez black volunteer units in various cities all wore white faced with scarlet. Most militia cavalry troops wore blue single-breasted jackets with red or white collars and cuffs and Tarleton helmets. There was considerable variety in militia uniform, as the illustrations demonstrate.

Brazil had plenty of material to supply its troops but lacked weapons. In 1809 some 10,000 muskets with 2,000 sabres and ammunition were sent to Rio from Britain, while the arsenal in Rio and the arms workshop in the fortress of Sao Cruz were expanded.

Mozambique This colony covered an area somewhat larger than present- day Mozambique and was Portugal's most important territory in Africa. It had extended as far as Mombasa (Kenya) in the 16th and 17th centuries, but receded to Cape Delgado in the early 18th century under pressure from powerful Arab forces moving south to Zanzibar from Oman. The Portuguese held on to fortified settlements such as the capital town of Mozambique with its fortress (the Querimba islands near Cape Delgado to the north were a sort of unofficial frontier), Sofala, Inhambane and Lourenzo Marques to the south. There were other small posts on the coast and along the Zambezi River passing Sena towards the interior of the continent. The colonial troops in Mozambique were on

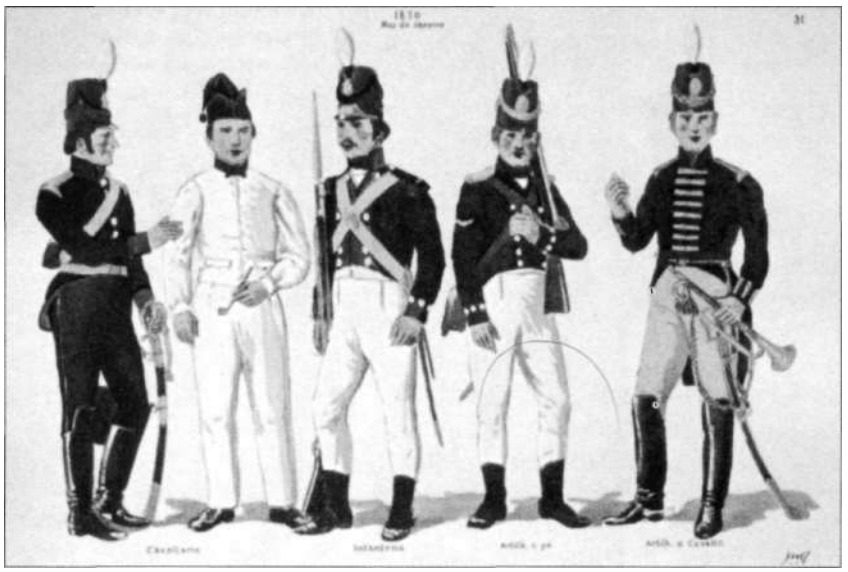
constant alert for semi-piratical naval raids by Omani Arabs and Madagascar natives, and land raids by Swahili warriors from the north in search of loot and slaves.

From 1784 and into the early 19th century the 'European' garrison consisted of a ten-company regiment of infantry with an establishment of over 1,000 officers and men (there were much fewer in reality) and a company of garrison artillery of 100 gunners. Theoretically having white Portuguese soldiers, the garrison also recruited men from various origins - mulattos, Indians and blacks. There was a company of 100 sepoys from 1784. From 1794 there were independent companies of black soldiers of about 60 men each, organised into a five-company battalion in 1818 but dissolved in 1824.

There were also militia units organised in the main settlements, the largest being a regiment in the city of Mozambique of ten companies consisting of 30 men each, including a grenadier company and a detachment of sappers. The Querimba islands had a ten-company regiment, Inhambane a regiment of four companies, etc. These were generally composed of blacks or mulattos with some white officers.

In the 1790s there were several raids by French corsairs and frigates from Mauritius (then the French colony of Île de France). The first attacks were against northern coastal posts in the Cape Delgado district. They then struck south in September 1796 at Inhambane, but were repulsed. In October over a hundred corsairs with artillery attacked Ibo Island and Pangane but were also repulsed by the Portuguese garrison. Lourenzo Marques was attacked by two frigates on 26 October and its small garrison surrendered to the French; it was eventually reoccupied by the Portuguese. In 1797 the French and Portuguese colonial governors agreed to a local truce. However, the Madagascar Sacalave pirates now made seaborne expeditions, repeatedly attacking the Cape Delgado area settlements from February 1801. The settlements managed to resist and reinforcements were sent there. However, from 1805 the Sacalave pirates made new raids which were countered by punitive naval expeditions against pirate bases by Portuguese colonial troops.

Troops of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1810. (From left to right:)
Trooper, Cavalry Regiment **in blue coatee and breeches, scarlet collar, cuffs, turnbacks and breeches piping; yellow buttons and epaulettes; shako with red cords, brass plate and white plume.**
Cavalry trooper **in white undress with blue forage cap piped red.**
Infantry fusilier **in blue coatee, red collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, yellow buttons; white pantaloons; shako with red cords, brass plates and white plume.**
Artillery Regiment gunner **in blue coatee, black collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, yellow buttons; white pantaloons; shako with yellow cords, brass plates and white plume.**
Horse artillery trumpeter **in blue coatee, black collar, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow buttons, yellow lace and epaulettes; buff breeches; shako with white cords, brass plates and white plume. (Print after J. Walsh Rodrigues)**



Uniform For infantry see illustrations and Plate G. The artillery had the same uniform as the Corte (later 1st) Artillery Regiment. The black companies had white jackets and pantaloons trimmed with scarlet piping, and black caps or turbans with black fringes; the white officers and NCOs had the same uniform as the 5th Cazadores. Muskets for the troops were bought in Mauritius in the 1780s; in 1805 a shipment of 1,000 British muskets arrived from Portugal.

Angola The main posts in Angola, on the west coast of Africa, were the fortresses of Luanda (built from 1576) and Benguela. Fort Massagano, built inland from 1582, became the centre of expansion towards the interior of central Africa. The fort at Cabinda (now in Zaire/Congo) was built in 1783. Angola's European troops consisted of a regiment of regular infantry, a corps of regular artillery and a squadron of regular cavalry. Luanda was the main garrison with detachments elsewhere. Many of the men serving in these units were military convicts banished for life from Portugal. As with other European posts in West Africa, mortality from tropical diseases was high amongst white troops.

Uniform See illustrations.

India The main Portuguese enclave on India's Malabar Coast was at Goa with Diu and Damao as secondary posts. Goa was the residence of the Portuguese viceroy of 'India and the Orient' who was senior to the governors of Mozambique, Macau and Timor. The garrison in 1801 and 1808 consisted of the 1st and 2nd European Infantry Regiments, a regiment of artillery, the Poona Legion of Royal Volunteers, and the Bardez infantry and cavalry volunteers, making a total of some 5,400 officers and men of whom about 1,200 were Europeans and the others Indians. Included in the 1808 total was a battalion of 367 European grenadiers in British pay. There were, in addition, companies of volunteer sepoys amounting to some 1,900 officers and men. The Portuguese areas were ordered occupied by the British government in 1801 and December 1807. These later instructions

LEFT TO RIGHT

Fusilier, Mozambique Infantry Regiment, 1790s. Blue coat, scarlet collar, cuffs and somewhat short turnbacks, scarlet epaulettes with white fringes, white buttonhole lace (note the chevron style on the sleeves); white double-breasted short waistcoat; white breeches and stockings, black garters, short black gaiters, white metal buttons; hat laced with white, and red leather cross belts. An undress featuring a blue jacket of local light material and a 'cord' cap is also mentioned. (Print after period watercoiour)

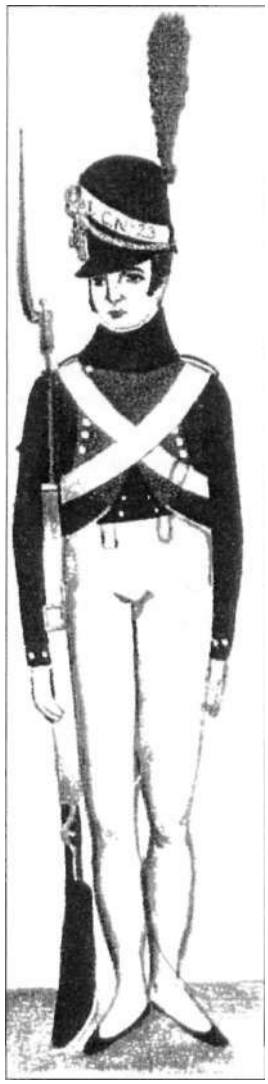
Fusilier, Mozambique Sepoy Company, 1790s. Blue coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs, turnbacks and wings, white lace edging the facings, white metal buttons; white waistcoat and breeches, bare lower legs; white accoutrements. The peculiar headdress is black laced white with scarlet turn-up and bag and blue, red and yellow plumes. The sepoy soldier's dress later changed to a white short jacket and pantaloons, a blue and white turban and red leather cross-belts. (Print after period watercoiour)

Sergeant, Mozambique Sepoy Company, 1790s. The uniform was the same as that of the fusiliers but sergeants of all units in Mozambique still carried a halberd in the early 1800s. Sergeants also had a hanger, and this one has black gaiters and shoes. (Print after period watercoiour)

Drummer, Mozambique Sepoy Company, 1790s. Musicians wore coatees of reversed colours, scarlet faced with blue; the other items were as for the men. (Print after period watercoiour)

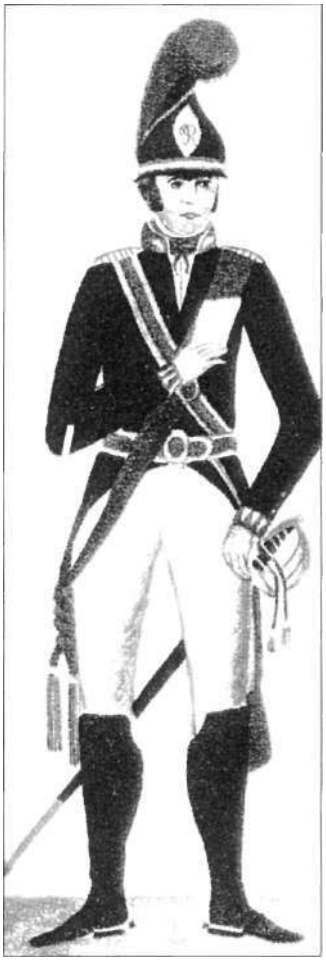
arrived in Bengal on 22 April 1808. Meanwhile, it was discovered that the Portuguese royal family had moved to Brazil and counter-orders were sent. However, it was felt that the Portuguese garrisons might not be sufficient 'against European enemies'; and Goa, Diu and Damao were reinforced by British forces from Bengal in May 1808 by agreement between the Portuguese viceroy and the British governor-general (PRO, FO 63/70 and 72). Although seemingly welcomed by local authorities, the British reinforcement of nearly 4,000 men was resented by the Portuguese government in Lisbon.

Uniforms In the early 19th century the 1st European Infantry Regiment had a blue coatee with blue collar and cuffs, white lapels and turnbacks and yellow buttons, worn with white waistcoat and breeches. The 2nd had the same except for yellow collar, cuffs and lapels and white buttons. The European Artillery Regiment had an all-blue uniform except for scarlet turnbacks and white buttons. Of the native troops, the 1st Legion (Poona) had a black coatee with black lapels, scarlet collar, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow buttons, and white waistcoat and breeches. The 2nd Legion



RIGHT Fusilier, Angola Infantry Regiment, at Sao Paulo de Luanda, 1807. Blue coatee with blue collar and cuffs (three buttons round top of each cuff), red lapels cut away at the bottom, yellow turnbacks and yellow piping edging the three-pointed vertical pockets and back seams and slit, white metal buttons; blue waistcoat with two rows of small white metal buttons; white gaiter-trousers, white accoutrements with a square brass buckle on the bayonet belt; 'barretina' shako with white band marked with the company and soldier's number, yellow and red cord, and black plume. Officers had gold buttons, crimson sash and sword. The sergeants had the same uniform but were armed with a sword and a halberd with an axe blade. The drummers had the same uniform but with blue lapels and yellow piping edging the collar, cuffs and lapels. The drummer's baldric or drum belt was blue, with red and yellow edging at each side, and heavily decorated with alternate blue and red circles edged yellow. (Print after period watercolour)

FAR RIGHT Officer, Angola Regular Artillery, Sao Paulo de Luanda, 1807. Blue coatee with black collar and cuffs (three buttons round top of each cuff), blue lapels cut square at the bottom, scarlet turnbacks and scarlet piping edging the three-pointed vertical pockets and back seams and slit; silver fringed epaulettes, silver buttons; white breeches, black boots, crimson-red sash with silver tassels; M1806 shako with white or silver bottom band marked with the letter 'A', white or silver cannon badge, white or silver and red cord, and black-tipped red plume. Sergeants had the same uniform but with white fringed epaulettes, white metal buttons, white breeches, black half-gaiters, and were armed with a sword and a halberd with an axe blade. Gunners had the same but were armed with muskets and bayonets and had white accoutrements. Drummers had a scarlet coatee with red lapels and blue collar and cuffs, with scarlet piping edging the collar. Their drum belt was decorated with a complicated design of scarlet, blue and white squares and lines. (Print after period watercolour)



Officer, Angola Cavalry Squadron, Sao Paulo de Luanda, 1807. Blue coatee with scarlet collar and cuffs, silver edging the front and top of the collar and a silver lace at the collar, silver buttons and buttonhole lace at the cuffs, scale epaulettes without fringes; crimson belts edged silver, crimson sash over the left shoulder; buff dress and blue undress breeches, black top boots; black leather helmet with silver trim and red crest. Troopers had white metal buttons, white lace and fringed epaulettes; helmet with brown fur crest, white band at bottom and cockade with white loop on the left side; black-edged white shoulder belt and buff waistbelt; and were armed with sabre and carbine. (Print after period watercolour)

(Bardez) had the same but with blue coatees and lapels. The native artillery had a green coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, and white waistcoat and breeches. Native cavalry had a black coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, a white waistcoat and black breeches. The Europeans wore hats or shakos, the sepoys turbans.

Macau This post was established in 1557 on China's east coast and was protected by a fortress built in 1622. In the later part of the 18th century the garrison was a detachment from the 1st European Regiment from Goa (India). Macau was a centre of the opium trade and housed some local pirates and corsairs who were tolerated so long as they did not harm European ships. However, the Confederation of China Sea Pirates knew no bounds, and Macau's main military role at the beginning of the 19th century was through its fleet. Swift and well-armed light escort vessels of about 100 tons called 'lorchas' strove to protect merchant ships against these pirates. Eventually, the British Royal Navy and forces from imperial China joined the fight to overcome the powerful confederation of pirates. British troops from India were sent to Macau in late 1801 and again in 1808 to secure the colony, but were soon evacuated in both instances.

Other colonies Colonial garrisons were posted in the islands of Sao Thome, Fernando Po and Principe off the coast of Guinea (south of Nigeria), the Cape Verde Islands and Portuguese Guinea - some of which had Portuguese forts and settlements dating back to the 14th century. As in other colonies, each had a garrison of infantry with some gunners.

In the Far East, the island of Timor, separated from western Australia by the Timor Sea, had small Portuguese missions and posts in the eastern part of the island. There were very few Europeans - the 'westernised' population being actually mulatto 'Topasses' - with many primitive local tribes in the interior. The chiefs of these tribes were commissioned as officers by the Portuguese governors and their tribesmen were really the main force in East Timor. They waged almost continuous warfare during the 17th and 18th centuries against tribes in West Timor who were supported by the Dutch. The Portuguese had a small garrison on Timor and at the end of the 18th century it consisted of some sepoys. There was some British military activity in the area during the Napoleonic Wars. Royal Navy ships appeared off Dutch Timor and attacked Koepang, but were repulsed by the Dutch garrison in 1797 and again in 1810. However, the Dutch settlements in West Timor were included in the surrender of the Dutch East Indies to the British in 1811, which made Portuguese East Timor secure until 1816 when West Timor reverted to Holland.

NAVY

Portugal, a land with strong and ancient maritime traditions, had a small but efficient navy whose organisation was antiquated by the end of the 18th century. It came under the authority of the Secretary for the Navy and the Colonies, which office also supervised commerce. Officers were still commissioned for specific cruises or expeditions rather than forming a permanent corps. Although in practice the same officers tended to have successive commissions, it was not unusual to find army officers detached to command warships. Navigation and steering were left to

Portuguese Navy Captain J.M. Garcez Palha, c1812. Born in Goa, Capt. Garcez served mostly in the eastern seas and eventually became governor of Diu, India. He is shown in his naval uniform. (Print after portrait)

'pilot officers' who were something of a class of their own, analogous to British warrant officers.

The need to modernise structures was recognised by Secretary of the Navy Martinho de Mello e Castro who, from the 1770s, gradually introduced reforms and built up the fleet. Naval training for officers was crucial, and in 1779 a Royal Naval Academy was created in Lisbon. In 1782 a company of 'Guarda Marinha' naval cadets (or mid-shipmen) was created. Naval proficiency on the part of all commissioned officers did not occur overnight and pilots remained important in the navy. From 1796-97, the navy's organisation was totally changed. A permanent corps of naval officers was created and commissions from second lieutenant to 'squadron chief (admiral) were issued.

In the mid-1790s there were in commission some 12 ships-of-the-line - mostly of 74 guns - 13 frigates, two corvettes, 12 brigs, six gunboats and 26 smaller vessels. The main bases and shipyards were at Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and Goa in India. There were many isolated engagements (usually involving smaller vessels) against French corsairs or Chinese pirates. In 1798 a squadron of three ships-of-the-line, a frigate and two brigs under the Marquis de Nisa operated with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean, in pursuing the French fleet going to Egypt. In August they stopped off Malta, then occupied by the French, and totally blockaded it until the British expeditionary force arrived in September. Nisa's squadron later blockaded Genoa and Tripoli. In 1799 the

Portuguese Navy sailors at the embarkation of the royal family for Brazil in November 1807. Note their caps, which may be the type mentioned in the 1797 regulations. (Museu Militar do Porto)

Portuguese squadron was at Naples where some 400 Portuguese marines landed and, with Neapolitan patriots, chased out the French republicans and helped restore the monarchy. It also participated with Admiral Nelson's British fleet in the capture of Capri and Gaeta.

With the French invading Portugal and within reach of Lisbon by November 1807, the serviceable ships of the fleet in Lisbon sailed for Brazil on the 27th of that month. The royal family was on board the 90-gun *Principe Real* escorted by seven ships-of-the-line, four frigates, three brigs and one schooner with the court on board. In Brazil two brigs, a schooner, two cutters and three gunboats joined Capt. James Yeo's HMS *Confiance* in fighting against French Guyana from 1808 to 1809. Thereafter, the Portuguese Navy was often involved in operations with the Royal Navy along the Spanish coast.

Uniforms In the last decades of the 18th century officers of the Portuguese Navy wore scarlet coats with blue cuffs, lapels, turnbacks, waistcoat and breeches, gold buttons and epaulettes and gold lace edging the facings and hats. White waistcoats and breeches were worn in summer; stockings were white. The 'Guarda Marinha' naval cadets had no gold lace except for that on the hats. In 1797 the officers' uniform changed to a blue coat with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and lining, gold buttons bearing an anchor design, gold epaulettes, and bicorn hat edged with gold lace, gold cockade loop and tassels. For pilots, see Plate H2. Sailors (Marinheiros) were to be issued a waistcoat and a pair of breeches or pantaloons, apparently of blue cloth, every second year, with a leather cap bearing the letter 'M' (see opposite). They also had white linen clothing in hot climates.

Marine of the Portuguese Navy, 1808-09. Note the fur crest going from side to side across the top of the shako. Blue coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs and turnbacks, brass buttons; blue tight pantaloons with scarlet stripes, black half-gaiters edged scarlet; black shako with brass plate, yellow cords and black fur transverse crest. Print after William Bradford. (Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University. Photo: Rene Chartrand)

In May 1807 a new 'uniform plan' brought changes to the dress of the navy. The main features of this long regulation are given here. Admirals were to use the same uniforms as the generals of the land army with navy buttons. (For captains and other ship's officers, see Plate H.) The naval cadets, 'aspirante' and volunteers wore the undress uniform of sub-lieutenants, the 'aspirante' with the distinctions of army cadets and the volunteers with no epaulettes or lace at all. Naval construction engineers had a blue coat with black cuffs, collar and turnbacks, blue lapels (buttoned over except at the top), gold piping edging the collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, a row of gold embroidery at the collar and cuffs, gold buttons, white trousers, and a bicorn with gold cockade loop. Pilots and petty officers had the same uniform as before. Sailors were not mentioned but presumably also had the same dress as before.

Marines In the 1790s there were two regiments of marines, the 1st and 2nd Armada (or fleet) regiments, whose origins went back to 1610. This was the country's oldest regular corps and its base in Lisbon often provided the king's guard, besides detachments on warships. Their uniform is recorded as being green as early as 1673 and, in

the 1790s, consisted of a green coat with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, scarlet waistcoat, and green breeches. The 1st Armada Regiment was distinguished by having brass buttons, yellow lace edging the facings, and a bicorn laced yellow; the 2nd Armada Regiment by pewter buttons and white lace. Both regiments were disbanded under the 1797 reforms. A regiment of marine artillery was created on 12 December 1791 but disbanded from August 1797. It had an all-blue uniform with black cuffs, scarlet piping and turnbacks, brass buttons, and a hat laced with black.

On 28 August 1797 the Royal Naval Brigade (Brigada Real de Marinha) was created with three divisions: artillery, fusiliers, artificers and specialists ('lastradores marinheiros'). The uniform of the artillery was a blue coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, a scarlet crossed musket and cannon badge edged yellow on the left sleeve, and brass buttons stamped with an anchor; white waistcoat and breeches; and a black leather cap with red plume going from left to right over the crown and the brass cipher 'AM' on the front. Their arms consisted of a short sabre and pistols. The fusiliers had the same uniform except for the letters 'FM' on the cap, and a scarlet musket badge edged yellow on the left sleeve. They were armed with short sabre, musket and bayonet. From 1807, the lapels were seemingly abolished and the standard shako with yellow cords and a red plume came into use by the enlisted men. Artificers had the same clothes as ordinary sailors but with scarlet cuffs and scarlet anchor badge edged yellow on the left sleeve of the jacket.

The Order of the Tower and Sword, restored in 1808, was often awarded to British officers. This engraving shows a star of the order awarded to the Duke of Wellington.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

During and following the war orders and decorations were awarded to many officers, most of them Portuguese, but some British. Most British officers so honoured served in the Portuguese forces but there were some other recipients who served in British units alongside Portuguese troops. One such case was Capt. James Yeo of the Royal Navy who was awarded, in 1809, the Order of Avis by the Prince Regent in Rio de Janeiro for his services in the capture of French Guyana (PRO, FO 63/70). In 1815, Sir Thomas Graham was made knight grand cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword along with five honorary commanders and 16 knights, all British officers who had served in the Peninsular War (PRO, WO 1/889). Campaign medals were also awarded. The main orders were as follows:

Order of Avis This order of chivalry dated back to about 1140 and took its name from the castle of Avis where it was housed from 1213. Its emblem, dating from 1352, was a green cross with the ends shaped as fleurs-de-lis. The order was transferred from ecclesiastical to royal control in 1789, thus becoming secular with new rules granted by Queen Maria I. It was associated with the Sacred Heart of Jesus and a small badge of this emblem was worn above the cross. Although it still kept a religious tradition, it could be awarded to foreigners.

Order of Saint James of the Sword The Spanish knightly order of Santiago, founded in about 1170, was the origin of the Portuguese order of 'Santiago da Espada'. It was separated from the Spanish order in 1290,

given rules by King Dinis in 1320, and secularised in 1789. Its insignia was a red cross in the shape of a sword with the pommel and quillon ends shaped like fleurs-de-lis.

Order of Christ This order was founded in 1319 by King Dinis and was based at Tomar from 1356. It was secularised in 1789. Its insignia was a narrow white cross edged with a wide red border and triangular ends, which became the typical national cross of Portugal.

Order of the Tower and Sword The order was created by King Alfonso V (1438-81) as the Order of the Sword to reward knights fighting the Moors in Africa, and was then somewhat forgotten. Prince Regent Joao VI restored it in May 1808 to reward those who distinguished themselves against the invaders of Portugal. Under this renewed organisation, it was the only national order not subordinate to religious institutions.

Medals Like the British (though a good deal sooner), the Portuguese awarded medals for participation in the Peninsular War. An order of 28 June 1816 by Marshal Beresford created a commemorative military cross for the Peninsular War which was awarded from 1820. Five years later a commemorative medal for civil staff was created. (See illustrations.)

* * *

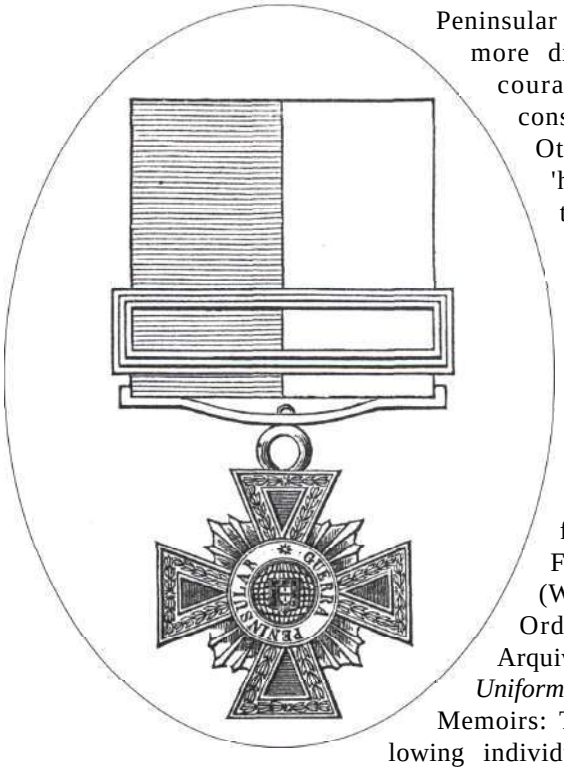
Conclusion

The Portuguese forces were not reduced substantially following the first abdication of Napoleon, and totalled some 40,800 men (not counting the Lisbon and Porto police units and the various staff and civil corps). The 48 militia regiments and 24 Ordenanza brigades continued to operate as recruiting centres. This virtually kept the country on a war footing which, in the short term, seemed prudent. With news of Napoleon's return to France from Elba in 1815, plans were made to send 30,000 (revised down to 15,000) men to reinforce Wellington's army assembling in Belgium, but the battle of Waterloo, fought on 18 June, pre-empted these. However, nearly 5,000 men went to Brazil later that year due to a border dispute with Argentina and Uruguay. In February 1816 the army was raised to an establishment of over 57,000.

During the Peninsular War the regular army's casualties while fighting the French with Wellington are estimated at 21,141, including 5,160 killed. These figures do not include the casualties among militia, volunteer and Ordenanza units, which must have been substantial. Civilian losses must also have been tragically high, and were sometimes suffered under atrocious circumstances. Hundreds of thousands of people voluntarily evacuated their homes, often after destroying their crops and dwellings, to take refuge in the Lines of Torres Vedras; and more than 6,400 people died of sickness and exposure during the autumn of 1810. At that time alone, in and around Coimbra, at least 2,969 people were reported murdered by the French and over 1,100 homes were burnt.

There are countless comments from British officers praising the bravery, steadfastness and skill of their Portuguese comrades. It is interesting to note that the French who fought against them agreed. General Hugo and his son knew, from experience, that the Portuguese line was capable of withstanding the attacks of the best French regiments. Later on Baron Marbot, Marshal Massena's ADC, concurred, adding that they had not been given proper credit for the part they played in the

Peninsular War campaign cross, in gold for officers, 1816-20. A silver disc identified the campaign, the numeral '1' for 1809 and so on.



Peninsular War cross for subaltern officers and enlisted men, 1816-20. The cross was silver and the issue limited to 400. The ribbon was blue and scarlet, the national colours.

Peninsular War. The Portuguese, he wrote, were 'less cruel and far more disciplined than the Spanish and of a much calmer courage'. Marbot, like most of the French officers, considered Portuguese troops to be as good as the British. Other officers in Massena's army noted that Napoleon 'had been considerably misled regarding the Portuguese troops and their generals; their troops fought methodically' and could be favourably compared with 'the most courageous in Europe'.

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THE PLATES

A1: Officer, Corte Artillery Regiment, 1793-94
The regiment was formed mainly to serve the artillery in the forts around Lisbon where it had its HQ. It was considered the regiment of the royal court, hence its name. A detachment was part of the contingent that campaigned against the French from 1793 to 1795. Unlike the other artillery regiments, Corte's regimental dress varied little from the 1770s to 1806. Our figure is based on a portrait of Maj. Antonio Teixeira Rebelo, future founder of the Military College, who served with distinction against the French in 1794.

A2: Gunner, 1st (Lisbon) Artillery Regiment, 1806-10
The 1st Artillery changed to blue collar and cuffs in 1806. All artillery regiments had scarlet turnbacks and piping, irrespective of military district, and by that time all wore the new shako. White breeches were worn in summer.

A3: Musician, 2nd (Algarve) Artillery Regiment, 1806-10
In 1806 the drummers and musicians of artillery regiments were ordered to have the same distinctions as line infantry regiments. For musicians, this meant yellow lace as shown. The 2nd Artillery had black collar and cuffs with scarlet piping and turnbacks from 1806.

B1: Gunner, 3rd (Estremoz) Artillery Regiment, 1810-15
The 1806 regulation continued to be the official dress of the artillery beyond the end of the Peninsular War. However, from about 1810 the shako changed to the British style 'stovepipe'. The 3rd Artillery had a black collar and blue cuffs with scarlet piping and turnbacks from 1806. The equipment was similar to that of the British artillery.

B2: Officer, 4th (Porto) Artillery Regiment, 1810-15
Artillery officers had the same distinctions as those of the infantry and wore sashes, gorgets, gilt scale epaulettes and buttons. The 4th Artillery had a blue collar and black cuffs with scarlet piping and turnbacks from 1806.

B3: Gunner-driver, Battalion of Artillery-Conductors, 1812-15
Gunner-drivers wore a blue round jacket with blue cuffs and collar, scarlet piping edging the collar, cuffs, front and bottom of the jacket, and brass buttons; blue pantaloons strapped with black leather and piped scarlet in front; cylindrical shako with brass band and plate, and black feather; and tan belt holding a brass-hilted sabre in a black leather scabbard with brass mountings. (Arquivo Historico Militar, uniform album E)

C1: Private, Idanha Militia Regiment, 1806-10
The Idanha Militia Regiment was mobilised in 1809; elements marched into Spain under Lt. Col. Mayne and fought at Alcantara in May. The regiment had a blue coatee with scarlet collar, blue cuffs, scarlet piping and turnbacks, and white metal buttons. (Arquivo Historico Militar, 1806 regulations for Militia and Ordenanza for all figures)

C2: Officer, Coimbra Militia Regiment, winter dress, 1806-10
The winter dress of militia officers was the same as that of the regulars. Its main feature was the double-breasted blue greatcoat with collar and cuffs of the regimental colours. The Coimbra Militia had sky blue collar and blue cuffs, with silver buttons and epaulettes. The pantaloons were blue and the round hat was trimmed with silver lace.

C3: Officer, Arganil Militia Regiment, 1806-10
This figure shows the 1806-09 regulation uniform for militia officers. The Arganil Militia Regiment had a blue coatee with black collar, yellow cuffs, scarlet piping and turnbacks, silver buttons and epaulettes, a round hat with bearskin crest, silver lace and yellow plume, and a gilt gorget. The regiment was called out in 1809 and some elements helped defend Almeida until the fortress was partly destroyed in August 1810.

D1: Officer, Tomar Militia Regiment, 1810-15
This regiment was called out during 1810-11 and was at Bussaco and in the Lines of Torres Vedras. The coatee was blue with scarlet collar and cuffs, white piping and turnbacks, silver buttons and silver epaulettes for officers. The round hats were ordered replaced by shakos from August 1809.

D2: Drummer, Viana Militia Regiment, 1810-15
The Viana Militia Regiment had a blue coatee with yellow collar, blue cuffs, yellow piping and turnbacks and white metal buttons. The drummer's lace was similar to that of the regular units. The shako is based on the much restored surviving example at the Porto Military Museum.

D3: Second sergeant, Castelo Branco Militia Regiment, 1810-12
This figure is after a watercolour in the Royal Collection by Denis Dighton, dated 1812 and showing a fairly well equipped militiaman, although some items are missing. The stovepipe shako has no plates and has a British white-over-red plume instead of the Portuguese regulation yellow for

militia. The blue coatee has white metal buttons and scarlet collar and cuffs, and seemingly the turnbacks were also scarlet. There appears to be no piping visible in front but the collar has scarlet piping. This would correspond to the Castelo Branco Militia Regiment which served in the Lines of Torres Vedras from 1810 to 1811. He also wears breeches of a light brown or tan hue, short black gaiters, white accoutrements and haversack, and a rather battered 'Trotter' knapsack - recognisable by its leather corners - with off-white straps. Dighton shows a scale epaulette without fringes on the left shoulder, which corresponds to the rank of second sergeant. On the right shoulder this rank wore a white metal scale epaulette with white silk fringes, on the left shoulder a white metal scale epaulette without fringes.

E1: Fusilier, Royal Militia Volunteers (Lisbon), 1807-C1810

The Royal Mounted Militia Volunteers (Voluntarios Reaes de Milicias a Cavallo) and two regiments of Royal Militia Infantry Volunteers (Voluntarios Reaes de Militias a Pe) were ordered organised in Lisbon from 21 October 1807, just prior to the French occupation. The two infantry regiments were actually the existing Oriental and Occidental Lisbon militia regiments renamed and to be reorganised. They had probably scarcely begun this process when the French marched into Lisbon in late November 1807, and these units were disbanded in January 1808. The cavalry was not re-raised, but the Occidental and Oriental Lisbon regiments were re-formed later that year, and eventually deployed in the Lines of Torres Vedras. They were later converted into militia Cazadores regiments.

M1806 shako for an artillery unit. Black felt and leather, brass plate and band, red and blue cockade of Portugal at top, red cords and black plume. Although much restored and rebuilt, this shako remains an unique example of the 1806 'barretina' which inspired the future British 'Belgic' or 'Waterloo' shako. (Museu Militar do Porto)

Uniform The short-lived cavalry had a blue jacket with orange velvet collar and cuffs, silver cords, white metal buttons; blue winter and white summer pantaloons; black leather cavalry helmet with red plume, and white accoutrements. The infantry added silver buttonhole lace to the eight buttons in front, their uniform being otherwise the same as prescribed in 1806 for the Lisbon Oriental and Occidental militia regiments. The uniform probably remained the same until about 1810. Our fusilier wears the facings of the Lisbon Oriental Regiment which were a black collar, and white cuffs, piping and turnbacks. The distinctive silver lace must have been the pride of the militia 'dandies' of Lisbon.

E2: Fusilier, Royal Commerce Volunteers of Lisbon, 1810-15

According to a period print, the Lisbon merchants opted for an infantry uniform inspired by the Cazadores for the infantry companies. It consisted of a dark brown jacket with white collar and cuffs, three rows of gilt buttons on the breast, yellow or gold cord trimming the chest, cuffs, and collar in hussar style, and wings of gilt rings on dark brown; white pantaloons, black half-gaiters; black British light infantry style shako with white plume, gold cords and a gilt crowned oval plate marked 'Voluntarios Raeis do Comercio'; white bayonet belt over the shoulder with the belt-plate similar to the shako plate, and white waistbelt with black ventral cartridge box. Another somewhat later source gives essentially the same uniform for the infantry but the jacket is shown edged with white piping, and three rows of buttons without cords; the cylindrical shako has a brass bottom band; and the two cross belts are white. This might be a service dress uniform. The infantry received a gift of 1,200 muskets from Britain. (Arquivo Historico Militar, uniform album B; PRO, FO 63/99)

E3: Fusilier, Royal Commerce Volunteers of Porto, 1810-15

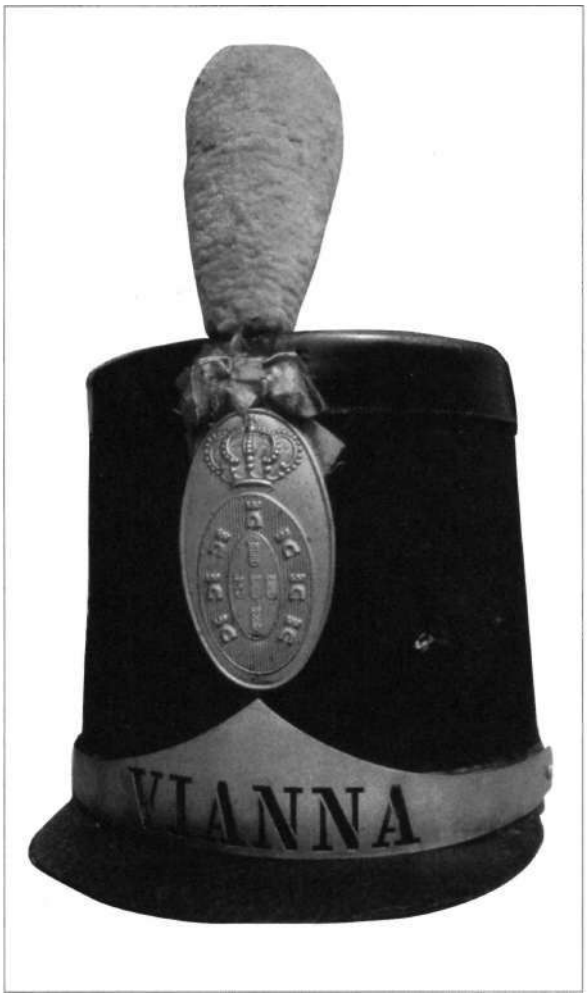
This uniform consisted of a blue coatee with green collar and cuffs, white lapels and turnbacks, blue shoulder straps edged white, yellow buttonhole lace at cuffs, collar and lapels, brass buttons; blue breeches, black gaiters; stovepipe shako with green plume and brass plate (similar in general design to the British M1800 shako plate) with arms of Portugal at centre with 'Voluntario Reais da Garnicao do Porto'; and white accoutrements with brass belt-plate. Officers had the same but with gold buttons, lace, epaulettes and shako plate, a crimson-red sash and a sabre. (Military museums of Porto and Lisbon)

F1: Officer, 18th (2nd Porto) Ordenanza Brigade, 1806-15

The Ordenanza units in the northern part of the country had been partly set up by late 1807 and were especially active in resisting the French invasions thereafter. According to the 1806-07 regulations, the dress shown is typical of officers, and did not change. The 18th Brigade had green coatees with scarlet collar and cuffs, yellow piping and turnbacks, gold buttons and hat lace for officers. (Arquivo Historico Militar, 1806 regulations for Militia and Ordenanza)

F2: Gunner, Sobral Ordenanza Artillery, 1809-10

The two Sobral artillery companies were raised in May 1810



Shako, Viana Militia, c1810-20. Black felt and leather, brass band and plate, blue and red cockade, yellow tuft. The oval national plate and the tuft are probably from later restorations but the bottom plate with 'Vianna' - an older spelling of the town's name - appears to be original. The militia was abolished in 1821 and replaced by a National Guard which had different uniforms. (Museu Militar do Porto)

to help man the 25 guns being installed in the formidable new redoubt erected there as part of the Lines of Torres Vedras. Its garrison repelled the French assault on the redoubt on 15 October 1810. Some troops remained on duty there after the withdrawal of the French in 1811, and 15 Sobral Ordenanza gunners were still serving in February 1814. The local brown cloth uniform was cut into a smart-looking rifle-style round jacket with black collar and cuffs, scarlet piping all around the collar and down the front, edging the cuffs, the bottom of the jacket and the back seams, and three rows of small brass buttons in front. This was worn with brown pantaloons; short black gaiters; and cylindrical shako with small brass grenade badge, yellow and scarlet cord and black plume. Officers had the same dress but with hussar-style gold cords on the breast, crimson sash with silver tassels, and white shoulder sword belt with square gold belt-plate. (Arquivo Historico Militar, uniformes album E)

F3: Private, Ordenanza, 1810

The basis for this figure is an original jacket at the Porto Military Museum which was for an Ordenanza unit. It is made of light brown cloth with white cuffs and collar patches; the collar and cuffs are edged with green, the Ordenanza's uniform colour. It might have belonged to any one of the brigades with white facings or piping, e.g. the 13th, 14th or 15th?

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

G1: Fusilier, Para Infantry Regiment; Brazil, C1806-10

Part of the forces which invaded French Guyana from 1808 to 1809 came from Para, and would have included elements of the northern regional infantry regiments, Para and Macapa. The uniform of the Para Regiment from about 1806 was a blue coatee with yellow collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and waistcoat, and white metal buttons, with blue breeches. The Macapa wore the same except for red facings and waistcoat and yellow metal buttons. While it is possible that these troops already had the new 1806 shako, round hats are more likely. The general style is taken from contemporary plates of Bahia units. (After M.A. Ribiero Rodrigues, *300Anos...)*

G2: Fusilier, Mozambique Infantry Regiment, c1801

These troops were often engaged against French and Sacalave raiders. From the end of the 18th century the

uniform of the Mozambique Infantry Regiment was simplified. The colours remained the same, blue faced with scarlet, but now consisted of a plain, double-breasted coatee open at the top with white metal buttons, white breeches and short black gaiters. The hat was a peculiar small bicorn which was popular with Portuguese off-shore islands and colonial troops. The accoutrements changed from red to white leather. (From an 1801 plate in the Arquivo Historico Ultramarino, Lisbon)

G3: Musician, Mozambique Sepoy Company, C1801

The Mozambique Sepoy Company had Indian soldiers, but drummers and other musicians were usually black. They had a lavish uniform which included a crested helmet, short scarlet jacket with blue facings edged with white lace, yellow breeches and black half-gaiters. (From an 1801 plate in the Arquivo Historico Ultramarino, Lisbon)

NAVY

H1: Officer, Portuguese Navy, service dress, 1807-15

From 1807 the coat of officers below the rank of admiral was all blue with blue lining, trimmed with scarlet piping. The dress coat had square-ended buttonholes of gold lace, gold epaulettes, gold buttons (of different patterns according to rank), white waistcoat and breeches, and a bicorn hat with gold lace edging, cockade loop and tassels. The service dress coat was also blue with blue lapels buttoned almost to the top. It had blue turnbacks and scarlet piping but no buttonhole lace; buttons and epaulettes were as on the dress coat. It was worn with a white waistcoat, white or blue pantaloons, and a bicorn hat laced with gold as before. (Silva Lopez, 'Contribuciao...' and Arquivo Historico Militar, Uniformes, caixa 4 for all figures)

H2: Pilot, Portuguese Navy, 1798-1815

On 10 February 1798 pilots were assigned an all-blue coat with lapels, round cuffs, a stand-and-fall collar and brass buttons stamped with a terrestrial globe design; white waistcoat; blue breeches; and a gold cockade loop on a bicorn hat. First pilots had two gold laces edging the collar, second pilots one, and apprentices none.

H3: Master, Portuguese Navy, 1797-1815

From December 1797 petty officers (Officaes Marinheiros) were assigned a blue coat lined scarlet with gold buttons; the masters had blue lapels and scarlet cuffs edged with narrow gold lace at the cuffs only; the second masters (Contra Maestre) had the same except for blue cuffs; the 'Guardiaes' had the same as second masters but without cuff lace, and so on.

RIGHT ABOVE Jacket of the Ordenanza levies, c1808-15. Brown cloth now partly faded, white collar patches and cuffs, green edging at the collar and cuffs. The black buttons may not be original and the skirt lining has been stabilised with black material. (Museu Militar do Porto)

RIGHT Jacket of the Ordenanza levies, c1808-15, back view. The skirts have small turnbacks of very dark green material added later, probably to stabilise and emulate the original turnbacks. (Museu Militar do Porto)

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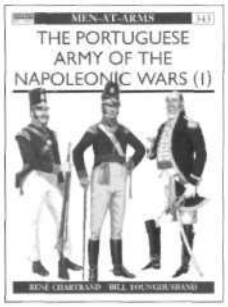

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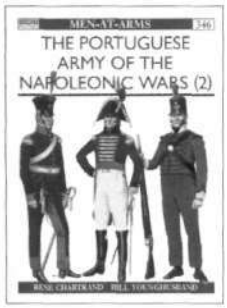

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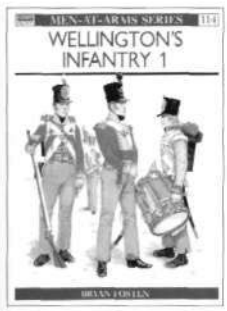

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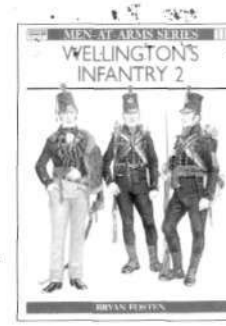

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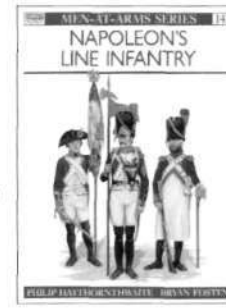

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